THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 75 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

14 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports. 1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,00

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,

42, Medows Street, BOMBAY,

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
118, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street.

ICE CREAM AND FALOODA SPECIALISTS.

A Trial is Solicited.

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENT
in the evening
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL "Lakshmi Vilas"

HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Trustees of Parpia Pradhan Charities Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Walkeshwar Road, near the last Government House Gate Road very valuable teak and blackwood carved and plain household furniture, consisting of large blackwood carved sofas, cushions chairs, valuable blackwood, carved marble top Pier tables large mirrors, drawing room 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12, light rich glass chandeliers side wall chandeliers, centre Ottoman, 3 seated Ottoman, wall clock, blackwood teapoys, swing handies, iron safe, pictures, utensils, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, AT MALABAR HILL, WALKESHWAR, NEXT TO SETH CHUNILAL PANALAL'S BUNGALOW.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.

Dyanath Krishnanath Khote and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dhandnath Reghunath Khote and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1912 and by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction, on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Walkeshwar, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the Walkeshwar Road, on the east side thereof containing by admeasurement 2402 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250 with the messuage tenement and buildings, standing thereon, registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3435, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Soondernath Dinanath Khote on or towards the North by the property of Narotam Manji and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Jekisondas Gangadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustamji and Devidas, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware large sitting table, arm and armless chairs, large side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers chesterfield cabinet sofas, plain zoonda cupboards, one sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., and pianola with records, Kodak Camera, Godrej safe with stand, Singer hand sewing machine fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, baba garry and tricycles a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Dr. S. S. Coleman, Manager of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND AND RUBY RINGS AND GOLD WATCHES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Cowasji Pallonji Khatau, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following:—

4 very valuable large diamond rings.
1 very valuable diamond ruby ring.
3 gold open faced watches with one chain with one Turkish coin and heart as pendant.
2 diamond buttons and one diamond collar button.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA, KNOWN AS MUSTAFFA TIMBER AND WOOD MARKET OR NEW TIMBER MARKET.

Under instructions from Manibai, widow and Administratrix of the Estate of Lakhmidas Haridas and Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the Estate of Jettia Purshottam appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1902 (Bai Harakh vs. Tribhowandas Pragjee) and the said Manibai and Tribhowandas Pragji as Administratrix and Administrator, respectively de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Valabhdas Purshottamdas deceased. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY:—All that property which is known as "Mustaffa" Timber Mart or new Timber Mart situate at the junction of Victoria Road, and Mount Road, Byculla, and consisting of all that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Victoria Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25,234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Mount Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Karsetji Rustomji Kama, and partly by the property next hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Government leasehold premises comprised in and secondly described in an Indenture of lease dated the 23rd December, 1903, and held by the Vendors of the Secretary of State for India under the aforesaid Lease, and on or towards the North by the said Victoria Road, and which premises are a portion of Government Leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63,229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the said Indenture of Lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1903, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna of the other part and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 68, and New Survey No. 3657.

SECONDLY:—All that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Victoria Road, at Byculla containing by admeasurement 3-716 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, and New Survey No. 3655, being the hereditaments and premises now held by the Vendors under the said Indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1903, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and firstly described therein and bounded as follows, i.e. on or towards the North by the Victoria Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South and West by the property in the occupation of Kharsetji Rustomji Kama, and on or towards the East by the premises hereinabove firstly described.

The property at present realises Rs. 1,425 per month by way of ground rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Choicolshov, Solicitors, to the receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT UNDERIA AND KHANDIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 10th April next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on plot No. 20 the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A valuable plot of building land known as plot No. 1 having an area of 161 sq. yds. and a frontage to Underia Street of 24ft. 9 in.

Lot No. 2.—A plot of Building Land known as plot No. 11, having an area of 233 square yards and frontage of 42ft. 2 in.

Lot No. 3.—A somewhat similar plot, known as plot No. 14, containing 331 square yards, having a frontage of 57ft. 6in. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 4.—Very valuable plot, known as plot No. 19 situate opposite Khandia Street, gardens containing 267 square yards, having frontage of 45ft. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 5—Similar plot area 297 square yards frontage 50ft.

Lot No. 6.—Corner plot, known as plot No. 21 situate at the junction of Khandia Street and Khandia X Lane, area 239 square yards.

For further particulars plans and agreement apply to the Boards' Land Manager or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich and Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Well-known Makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Canji, Breslaur and Benjamin and others, Cottage Piano, Window Curtains, Baba Garries, English Glassware, Porcelainware and Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 4B, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order handsome and substantial household furniture, such as telescopic dining tables for 12 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboards, substantial whatnots, rich dinner waggons, double meatsafes, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble topped and wooden topped highly polished centre tables, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by well-known makers Collard and Collard, London, rich writing tables, mirrored cabinets, office chairs, revolving book cases, carved blackwood jardineer stands, rich vases, Master key, roll top office table, easy low and Curzon chairs, mirrored hatstands, verandah benches, rich solid teapoys, wall plates, wall brackets, table ornaments, rich carpets, card tables, glass door book cases, automatic window curtains, carved peer tables, baba garries, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, wooden beds, gents' free wheel cycle towel horses, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of J. S. Lambert, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway and others.

The property of another gentleman:—
1 horse quiet in harness.
1 English Brougham at 4-30 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March 1917.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO M A I L MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED by a well established Insurance Company in Punjab from 1st April 1917 a CASHIER on Rs. 250 per mensem. CASH SECURITY Rs. 25,000. Interest on investment 6 per cent. besides pay. Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7514

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

WANTED—Students desirous of joining Colleges in 1918, to SEE Principal, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, for SENIOR CAMBRIDGE; (An Exam. equivalent to Matric). Conducted under Educational Experts, at convenient times, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort. We invite the weakest Students, that never even dream of success, to make them realise it in the DECEMBER of 1917. Classes begin from APRIL. Terms Moderate.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERK knowing Type-writing. Should apply in own handwriting. Salary Rs. 25-3-40, to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7539

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TYPIST. Salary Rs. 60. Only those who type by touch need apply. Applicants should apply personally bringing original or copies of testimonials to COMMANDANT WORKS DIRECTORATE Dadar, Bombay. 7532

WANTED—Good SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in book keeping and general office work. Apply stating experience and present salary to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7563

WANTED—A HINDOO GRADUATE as a full time SUPERINTENDENT for Chimanlal Nagindass, Jain Boarding. One having previous experience preferred. Apply to AMBALAL SARABHAI, The Retreat Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad. 7562

WANTED—At once a SALESMAN for a tailors' shop Experienced man need only apply personally to VULLEY & SONS. Holland House. 7564 Next to Hotel Majestic.

WANTED—A BILL COLLECTOR, strong in English. Apply with testimonials Good prospects for an energetic man. Apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE, 7538 Pydownie, Bombay 3.

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7494

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—One DRYING MACHINE, One PADDING MACHINE, One CALENDERING MACHINE. Apply with particulars to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7531

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc., perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS:—Throughly Rebuilt High Grade Typewriters of all Standard Makes at as low prices as is consistent with honest work and good quality. All Machines guaranteed against defect. Second-hand Typewriters in perfect working condition from Rs. 70 and upwards. Complete assortment on hand. Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon papers, Stencils, Inks, Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners and all kinds of Office supplies at moderate prices. Courteous and prompt attention to correspondence. Special terms and inducement to Dealers. We respectfully solicit your inquiry.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele. "Writertype."

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7550

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Indore State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR, 7536 Indore State.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double Storied open air Tea House, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants' outhouses, store rooms closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay." 7543

CONTRACTORS AND PIECEWORKERS.

VERY LARGE BUILDINGS are being commenced for the new Acetone Factory at Nasik Road Station. Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of the buildings required.

Plans can now be seen at the office of the Assistant Engineer in charge at Nasik Road Station or at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nasik. Arrangements have been made for the supply of all mortar to each building Departmentally from Engine driven mortar mills. Collection of khandkies, headers rubble, etc. is in progress at different quarries near the railway line. A Railway siding has been constructed on to the Factory ground. Temporary huts have been erected for housing imported labour. The tenders are required for labour of constructing masonry work only, including dressing of stones, but excluding watering. Contractors and piece-workers who desire may also arrange for their own stone materials and will be paid at the same rates for these as now being given to those already employed on this work. Full particulars can be had on personal application at Nasik. The tenders, which will be on K-2 form, are required to be in by the 4th of April at latest.

The work given out will be according to the amount of labour brought by each contractor whose men can be kept fully occupied as the work is large and most urgent. Scaffolding materials will be supplied on the work.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Nasik Dist.

Nasik, 21-3-17. 7507

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITORS are requested to REMOVE their pictures before noon. 7512

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

A further and final reduction of Remnants, Oddments and Remains of Surplus Stock will commence TO-DAY and continue until Saturday, the 31st instant. 7549

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share free of Income Tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th day of March, 1917, on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board, BRADBURY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1917. 7566

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share free of Income Tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th day of March, 1917, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board, BRADBURY & Co., Agents & Managers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1917. 7565

THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. K. S. Aivar, B.A., F.S.A.A., will read a paper on "Balance Sheets of Life Assurance Companies", under the Indian Life Assurance Act VI of 1912.

Persons interested in the subject are cordially invited.

S. B. BILLIMORIA, 7568 Honorary Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTYFIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 23, Church Gate Street, on Monday, the 2nd April, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1916.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th March to Wednesday the 11th April 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

23, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th March, 1917. 7567

TO BE LET & FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—

ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.

VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1¾ acres.

GLEN OGLE.—Mahableshwar. FOR SALE. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished. For particulars apply,

E. D. SASSOON & Co., 6905 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co., 84, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 626

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS Messrs. KHIMJI and KANTHARIA understand that the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, propose to sell their Netra Manganese Mines situate in the Government Forest Sonawani range in the village of Netra in the District of Balaghat in the Central Provinces in India, as also the incline and the Tramway connected therewith.

We are instructed to give notice to a concerned that the incline is claimed by our clients as their absolute property and that by virtue of an Agreement entered into between our clients and the Company on the 24th of June 1916 our clients claim a lien on the Ore extracted from the said Mine in respect of monies lent and advanced by them to the Company and that by a Deed of Mortgage the Tramways from the foot of the Hill to the Katanjheri Railway Siding on the Bengal Nagpur Railway situate in the District of Balaghat as well as the land occupied by the tramway and all accessories belonging thereto were mortgaged to our clients to secure certain advances made by them to the Company and that irrespective of the said mortgage and independently thereof by virtue of another Agreement entered into between the Company and our clients prior to the date of the said Mortgage the time stipulated for repayment of the moneys so advanced and secured having expired our clients are entitled to immediate possession of the said land tramways and all accessories belonging thereto and our clients are taking steps to enforce their rights and to taae possession of the said property.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that if they seek to purchase or otherwise deal with the said property or any part thereof to the prejudice of our clients' righ they will do so at their own risk and on their own responsibility and our clients will not recognise any claims or in derogation of their rights.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1917. LITTLE & Co., 7508 Solicitors. Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of KRISHNAJI HARI KELKAR, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Pay Clerk, in the employ of G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Girgaon outside the Fort. ... Deceased.

VINAYAK GANESH LIMAYE and DATTATRAY RAGHUNATH BAPAT, both of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, a merchant, and a Pay Clerk, in the G. I. P. Railway Company respectively residing at Girgaon outside the Fort... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,

The 16th day of March 1917.

Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON, 7570 Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALIDAS BECHARDAS, of Bombay Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort doing business as a Commission Agent a widower ..... Deceased.

DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS, of Bombay Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Hosiery merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforsaid, this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,

The 14th day of March, 1917.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS, 7569 Petitioners Attorneys.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 626

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VAZIR HAJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property which the Improvement Trust of Bombay have contracted to lease to him for 999 years.

All persons having any right title interest or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alice Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house recently erected and standing thereon situate lying and being on the North West side of Sandhurst Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 715 to 720 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under portions of New Survey Nos. 7332 and 7334 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 436 and 1427 and Street Nos. and 8 and bounded on or towards the North and North-West by the property in the occupation of Mr. Dinanath Raghunath on the North-East by Plot No. 7 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Sandhurst Road West Estate agreed to be leased to Mr. Padmanabh Bhasker Shingne, on the South-East by Sandhurst Road and on the South-West by Plot No. 5 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Karsondas Jiwai.

Dated this 27th day of March 1917. KANGA & SAYANI. 7571 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 21, Medows Street.

Auction Sale of valuable immoveable property situate at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane near Kalbadevi out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 1513 of 1914.

Ranchordas Purshotam Morarji ... Plaintiff. vs. Manibai, widow and another ... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Mr. Ranchordas Purshotam Morarji and Bai Manibai, widow of Purshotam Morarji, Joint Receivers appointed by the order of the High Court dated the 13th day of November, 1916, in Suit No. 1513 of 1914 sell by public auction on the premises in pursuance of the order made by the said High Court in the said suit the following property belonging to the plaintiffs and defendants.

LOT NO. 2.

Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane Property Sale on Wednesday the 28th day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Lessehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Gaweshwar part in the old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 159 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 88 and Now under Ward C No. 1479 Street No. 13 and 15 Old Hanuman Street 1st Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage on the west and north by a public passage and on the south by the property of Premji Pragji.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office 65, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

SALE OF 9 CASES COTTON TROUSERING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1917, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
S.B. 76 K. Co.—535-41—7 cases each 16 pieces 54in. by 40.43 yds. cotton trousering Manufactured by the Solapur S. and W. Co.
556-57—2 cases do. do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be made and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Auction Sale of 8 Bales Green Waterproof Canvas.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms opposite the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. A. B. Haroon & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramjidass & Co., of Sialkote.

8 Bales 78 pieces Green Waterproof Canvas 4,000¾ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES OF BENGAL COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Godown No. 5, behind the Nayek Lane, Colaba, the following:—
26 Bales of Bengal Cotton (damaged by fire and water).

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 55, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES IREX TOOTH POWDER.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the following goods belonging to Josef Blum, the Hostile Firm in Liquidation.

J 10/01 P 32/43—11 Cases Irex Tooth Powder.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES, SENNA PODS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1917 at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the following goods belonging to Messrs. Behr and Co., Hostile Firm in Liquidation.

Senna Pods V534—B. Trieste. 1/25—25 Bales Senna Pods.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES SHAWLS; 6 CASES COLOURED HANDKERCHIEFS; 2 CASES WHITE DHOOTIES AND 3 CASES CARPETS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the following goods belonging to the undermentioned Hostile Firms in Liquidation:—

A. Strandes (Hostile Firm in Liquidation).
1 case shawls.
2 bales woollen shawls 50x108.

Josef Blum. (Hostile Firm in Liquidation).
6 cases coloured handkerchiefs.
2 cases white dhooties.

Jacomes Hurlimann (Hostile Firm in Liquidation).
3 cases 15 pcs carpets.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods' Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

OPENING TO-MORROW AT 9-45

AND AFTERWARDS

TWICE DAILY AT 5-45 & 9-45

MISS TENKWA

AND HER FAMOUS

JAPANESE COMPANY.

in a splendid

VAUDEVILLE BILL

MAGIC

DANCING

AND OTHER WONDERFUL TURNS.

SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO.'S.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

This week

The Greatest Masterpiece ever produced.

A Pasquali Film.

"SALAMBO"

6 parts.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-45, and 8-15 p m.

N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address on requisi.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

BEULAH
BEULAH
BEULAH

6,000 Feet. 5 Parts.

Adapted from the well known novel by

AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON.

featuring

The World's Greatest Dramatic Star

HENRY B. WALTHALL

UTHRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30

SUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-night At 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

WOLSELEY CHARLES FAMOUS COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS"

"THE SCAMPS"

"THE SCAMPS"

in their complete

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH.

First Performance

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET"

WITH

MISS DORA DOLARO

AS

THE "BELLE"

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

"ET TU, BRUTE."

"JULIUS CÆSAR"

in 8 Wonderful Parts.

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

Trams from all over the City stop at the Door.

Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FILM COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON

Producers and Distributors of

Most Successful Motion-Pictures in the World

Give the People what they want.

Wonderful Plays, Thrilling Serials, Hilarious Comedies.

Original Advertising Accessories

Highest quality, Greatest variety, Largest quantity.

NEW ADDITIONS EVERY WEEK.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

Universal Film Manufacturing Coy.

EXCLUSIVE HIRING AGENCY.

Taj Building, Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

A Programme of Infinite Jest and Variety.

NICK WINTER AND THE KIDNAPPERS.

A Drama not to be taken seriously

WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD

A Chaplin Skit.

"THE TENACIOUS LOVER"

(Comedy)

"ROSTER RABID RABBIT HUNT."

Instruction with Amusement.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES

For Cinema Recreation

BEFORE DINNER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TO-NIGHT ONLY

AT 6-45 AND 10.

CINEMA PROGRAMME.

"THE LOCKED DOOR."

A Star Drama showing the dangers of fire in large factories.

"THEODORA."

A splendid historical and spectacular film.

"TINY TOM: DOMESTIC HELP"

Fine comedy featuring a clever little boy.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW SENSATION!

NEW ENTERPRISE!

NEW SITUATIONS!

AND ARE YOU QUITE PREPARED FOR ALL?

We Feel Pretty Sure You Are.

A New Grand Serial and Your Favourite PEARL WHITE into the Bargain.

And What Is That?

THE IRON CLAW!

THE IRON CLAW!

THE IRON CLAW!

60,000 Feet Long.

First Instalment 9,000 feet.

Commencing Saturday, 24th March, 1917

AT

The NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR.

FIRST INSTALMENT STARTS WITH THE MOST STARTLING EVENTS!

You cannot possibly miss this grand treat.

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE WITH VALUABLE PRIZES AT 3 AND 5.
AND EVERY NIGHT 6-30, 8-30 AND 10-30 (S. T.)

Half Rates as usual.

Telephone No. 2417.

LAST NIGHT

OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m

GAIETY THEATRE. EDWRDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents

THE WHAT NOTS

MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

in a

MILITARY REVUE

TOMMY ATKINS.

A yell from beginning to end

The Great

RENVILLE ROBERTY

introducing his

Sensational Hypnotic Illusion

ELECTORIA

Assisted by Miss IRENE BERYL

MISS IRENE BERYL

in her new "Skirt Dance" and the Classical Dance

"A LA AMAZON."

CHARLIE

in "Wwhere did you get that boy?"

THE WARLEYS

in their Military Revue: Tommy Atkins

MISS MONA

Soubrette in Popular Chorus Songs intercepted by

A Thrilling Detective Drama

THE MASTER CROOK

Outwitted by a Child. And a Comedy

TO-MORROW

GREAT GALA NIGHT.

RETURN VISIT OF

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.

Bombay's Bewitching Star.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

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Mary Stuart.	" 2 "	1 4 0
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Agnes or Beauty & Pleasure	" 9 "	5 0 0
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 27.

The disturbance in north-west India has given rain in North-West Frontier Provinces and along the western Himalayas and has disappeared. The weather, however, remains unsettled in Baluchistan. Thunderstorms occurred in the southern half of the peninsula. The chief amounts are:—Drosh one inch, Peshawar and Panjgur a half, Mercara and Raichur three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the western Himalayas, increase in Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air remains damper. Temperature continues in defect at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature remains below the average; night temperature is also in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks. The disturbance in the north-west has disappeared but skies remain moderately clouded in Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab. Light showers are reported from the extreme north and south.

A few falls may occur in the Punjab, Malabar and south-east Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.928 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.0 "
Dew Point.....	69.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.721 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0.3 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum ..... do.	73.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	224 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	27	m	1	34	27 0	27	m	7	38	15 2
			2	27a	27 11			8	12a	19 1
Wed	28	m	2	11	26 4	28	m	8	12	16 3
			3	10a	26 8			8	57a	20 3
Thur	29	m	2	48	25 2	29	m	8	50	17 3
			3	58a	25 7			9	53a	21 3
Fri.	30	m	3	30	24 0	30	m	9	35	18 7
			5	52a	24 8			11	52a	21 0
Sat.	31		4	27	23 1	31	m	10	38	19 7
	Apl.		6	45a	24 4	Apl.				
Sun.	1	m	6	10	22 8	1	m	1	41	21 4
			8	31a	24 7			0	39a	20 1
Mon.	2	m	8	10	23 1	2	m	2	43	20 5
			9	11a	25 2			1	57a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 31 (Saturday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 52m.
April 1 (Sunday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 2 (Monday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th March 1917 was 29.198 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ROAD HOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Police are doing a great deal of good in placing some of their members behind trees in order to catch motorists, and motor-cyclists going over 20 miles per hour on Queen's Road, and as they are taking such an interest in safe-guarding the lines of pedestrians etc., I would like to suggest that they might extend their vigilance and insist on motorists, blowing their horns when turning a corner or before rushing out of gateways etc.

The other day while I was at a cross-road, a great big motor car swung round without the use of his horn, and although I took every precaution I was nearly smashed into by this Road-Hogg.

I trust this will catch the eye of at least one member of our Local Force.—Yours, etc., MOTOR-CYCLIST.

Apollo Bunder, Mar. 24.

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ERECTRUSS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 19th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 4th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 6th Sud. of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.; Sunset: 6h. 51m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, Ordinary monthly general meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers v. Republican Sporting Club, Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this mail.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co. in "The Belle of BondSt." at 9-30.

THURSDAY, Mar. 29.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Grant Medical College Gymkhana v. B. E. S. School, (old boys), Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 30.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai Bunderabas, Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Replay Parsee Cyclists' Sporting Club v. Y. M. C. A. Army Branch, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 31.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-8 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bachoobai wife of Mr. Kanji Cursondas died on Monday 26th March, at Poona, Uthamna ceremony on Wednesday, 28th March at Santa Cruz.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	6 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	6 46	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 55 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday March 31st:—
Wednesday, 28th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st and 2nd Class Tests, and P/L's and Second's examinations.
Saturday 31st.—Flag raiding. Details issued later. Uniform with staves and flags.
Remarks.—Will Patrol Leader and Secon kindly report attendance on last week's parade as soon as possible.
Subscription.—For month of March still unpaid must now be paid to Senior P/L before 30th instant.
Instructions.—Will those who require private instructions in P/L's and Second Examinations please arrange with A. S. M. for suitable date.

ALFRED G. TOOX.
A. S. M. I/C 1st Bombay Troops.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 27.

285. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 31st March 1917:—
At Headquarters.—
Buglers, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Mar. 28.

623. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesdays.
626. Prize Distribution:—This has been postponed until a later date, which will be notified hereafter.
629. Arms. Return of Arms:—All arms and equipment must be returned to Headquarters during the week ending March 31st. Every effort must be made to see that this order is duly complied with. The Armoury is open daily from 7 a.m., to 12 Noon and from 5-45 to 8 p.m. All short Rifles must be returned by Wednesday 28th instant.
631. Medical Examination:—Members of the Corps at present in Bombay who have not been medically examined must attend at one of the War Hospitals during the week, see advertisement in Times of India for details.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott this evening commencing at 6-15.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, where some routine business was transacted.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali will perform to-night at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, their well known play "Swayamvar" in aid of the building fund of the New Maharashtra Cricket Club, Dadar.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The weekly class for the study of Indian public questions conducted by Prof. P. V. Telang will meet this evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the rooms of the Branch, at 251, Hornby Road. Members of the League and other political associations are cordially invited to attend.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when "A Note on the Rise of a New Hindu Sect in Bihar" will be read by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mintra.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant, and not to-morrow as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 9 a.m. on that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. to-day. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of this hospital for January last shows that there were 39 patients remaining over from previous month, while 35 were newly admitted during the month, making a total of 74 under treatment of these, 17 were discharged cured, 6 left relieved or of their own accord, eight did and 43 remained still under treatment, at the end of the month. The number of free patients was 34.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The examinations of the First Aid and Home Nursing classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will be conducted by Lieut. Kaikhasru Sorabji Patel, I.M.S., Dr. Framroze Naorosji Kapadia, M. D. (Bombay), and Dr. C. C. Merchant, M.B., B.S., on Sunday next, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. The examination will be written, oral and practical and the candidates are required to attend the examination Hall a quarter of an hour earlier.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. R. King, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Govind Rama, a Hindu boy, aged six years. John Cubbon, a motor engineer, residing at Jacob's Circle said he was driving his car up Chinchpoogly Bridge on Sunday last to test it as he had repaired it just then. He was driving slowly and could not have been going at more than five or six miles per hour. It was a steep incline and the road was clear. He suddenly saw the boy attempting to run across the road and he felt that the boy had been struck by the car. The witness stopped the car immediately and kept it in position. He did not notice that a wheel had passed over the boy. The latter was taken to the J. J. Hospital in his car.

V. G. Murray and another two witnesses deposed that the accident was unavoidable. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PROMOTIONS IN EDUCATION DEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Irregularity in promotions and absence of any definite rules for them in the Educational Department, is a standing cry of the staff for the last decade or two. In the "Praja Bhandhu" of Ahmedabad, scathing criticisms of the Departmental anomalies appeared in a series of articles for months together from the pen of an expert and experienced gentleman. The late D. P. I. had to acknowledge many of them and, to do justice to the staff in future, issued a circular doing away with the hated marks system, I am sorry to say that one form of favouritism is abolished to substitute another. The D. P. I. in the said circular has stated that promotions in future will depend upon seniority. Does the new D. P. I. stick to the rule? No. Favouritism is there as it was before and men with or without qualifications, much or little experience are now and then shown astonishing favours.

To quote one and the most recent instance: A gentleman who has hardly completed five years' service, drawing Rs. 75 in October and Rs. 80 till the current month, is abruptly lifted up to be the Head Master of the Camp Government English School on Rs. 150. Will the D. P. I. explain what special merits and qualifications he has to deserve such a startling lift within four months?

The late D. P. I., once in answer to the question put by Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in the Legislative Council, said that only a man of at least ten years' experience in the department is selected to be the Head Master of an institution. Although there stands no hard and fast rule to that effect, the announcement made by him, was certainly based on his wide experience. One hardly understands the reasons of the new D. P. I. for setting aside the precedence and practice and hoisting a man of immature experience in a place of great responsibility ignoring the rights and claims of hundreds having better experience and qualification and more approved services.

The first assistant in the said school of about fifteen years' approved service with a prefix of Rao Saheb and acting on Rs. 150 for the last six months, must be one of those who have been most painfully superseded without any cause or justice. He will have to act on Rs. 150 and his subordinate of Rs. 80 to this date will have the privilege of lording it over him as Head Master on the same salary. Is this not ludicrous?—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

GAMBLING AT THE RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the article of your racing correspondent on the results of the last Bombay Racing Season and your editorial comment on the same in the last Sunday Edition of the "Chronicle." The enormous sum of money, namely, one crore, thirty-eight lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees which he shows, has passed through the Totalizator here in three months' time, indeed, gives one food for reflection and undoubtedly supports, as he says, his contention that gambling at the races is on the increase here since the abolition of the Bookmakers. I am inclined to think that your comments miss the point he is endeavouring to make clear. It seems to me that the object of your racing correspondent in this and his previous articles, is to show that the aim of the authorities in abolishing the Bookmakers was to reduce gambling which in the opinion of the Government of Lord Sydenham was believed to have reached an alarming proportion under the regime of the Bookmakers. We have had four years to test the merits of that legislation and the result has proved contrary to expectation. The appearance of the Tote has increased gambling here to an extent that, perhaps, the most fanatical opponent of gambling at the races never dreamt of. Who ever heard of the railway authorities being obliged to despatch three specials to Poona during the time of the Bookmakers? Who ever saw during the time of the Bookmakers a crowd of more than twelve thousand persons in the second and over six thousand in the first enclosure struggling to secure tickets? Who ever heard of nearly one crore and a half of rupees changing hands during the time of the Bookmakers in three months' time? All these changes have taken place in the short space of four years and are synchronous with the disappearance of the Bookmakers and the appearance of the Totalizators. There are many reasons that explain why the Totalizator has increased gambling, and one of these is that the Bookmakers used to set a limit to his taking. He had to make a book and would not take more bets than he could stand. He also generally took the longer bets and neglected the smaller fry: but these silent machines absorb all small and large sums without limit.

I am not prepared to support or condemn the suggestions of your correspondent to remedy this state of things, but I may venture to say that your contention that any one is at liberty to gamble his money, in the best way he thinks, is not likely to meet with the approval of serious people. That any individual is at liberty to squander his money nobody will deny but there is no reason why he should be given unbounded facilities and opportunities to do so. Viewed in this light your correspondent may be right in suggesting the increase of stakes in both enclosures, as it is already done in Calcutta with the Bookmakers. This does not interfere with the rights of people and is not a selfish motive. To abolish the Totalizator in the second enclosure, because a large crowd of servants, barbers, hawkers, butchers and others go there, may, as you say, be selfish. These people have as much right to speculate as the more fortunate, but their temptation must be lessened which is a different thing. There is no doubt that something will have to be done in the near future to counteract the evil effects of this part of Lord Sydenham's legislation, though his erstwhile supporters who heartily endorsed his views, may not come to admit that they were all wrong. The sooner it is done the better for the inhabitants of their city. The vast sum of money that changes hand at Mahalaxmi may be alright from an economic point of view, but I can assure you, and many others will also, that a good number of mothers, wives and children would rather see less change in the pockets of their dependents. You will earn their enternal gratitude if you would raise your powerful voice to draw the attention of those concerned to this serious question.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

FOREIGN LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am very much surprised to read the correspondence of Mr. G. Serinzi, which has appeared in your issue of the 24th instant, and am really at a loss to know why he is so much upset regarding the sale of Goa Lottery Tickets in British India.

Some few years ago, Mr. Serinzi mercilessly attacked the Goan musicians whose musical talents are well known and very much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians, but by the Professor himself. Not content with that he has now appeared after a brief respite levelling his cudgels this time against the agencies of Goa Lotteries which in his imagination are tapping the resources of the country! Unfortunately Mr. Serinzi is also a foreigner and I doubt whether the majority of the public will fall in with his views, when he talks about his foreign lotteries.

At a time like this when the allied nations are working in co-operation and helping one another to crush their common enemy, here comes a Professor teaching the British Government how to practise war economy by making a deliberate and unjustified attack against the Portuguese Charitable Institutions. To an unprejudiced mind Mr. Serinzi by his efforts to run down the Goa institutions, has indirectly insulted a nation which is the oldest ally of Great Britain, a nation which though poor in finance yet has nobly discharged and is still discharging her obligations towards her allies in this the bloodiest of wars.

For my part, I should say that the money spent in Goa lotteries is well spent because it fetches at times a substantial sum to the ticket holder, and better still than spending money at any Italian Restaurant or Cinema whence the people return only refreshed and amused. Mr. Serinzi will do well to let the Goa Lotteries alone and direct his energies to saving the schools and charitable institutions of this vast continent through a better channel than the one he has selected.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. FERNANDES.
Bombay, 26th March, 1917.

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BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The annul meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held yesterday in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Bombay, Mr. F. J. Clark presiding.

The Rev. J. Smith, Secretary read the report for the year 1916, in the course of which it was stated:—

During the year 1916 we have printed 43,750 copies of books, which is 500 copies less than in 1915, but the number of pages printed is 3,995,500 nearly 500,000 more than in 1915. We have put into circulation 4,002,178 pages as against 4,289,935, a falling off of 287,000 pages.

The year has been remarkable for the number and value of new books published.

The Society's heartfelt thanks are due to the Religious Tract Society of London for their Annual Grant of Rs. 1,755-8-0 in cash and of Rs. 468-13-0 in books; to the American Tract Society of New York for a grant of Rs. 313, and to the Children's Special Service Mission, London, for a grant of paper and cash to defray the cost of printing and distributing 80,000 illustrated 4-page leaflets in Marathi amounting to Rs. 579-8-9. But one of the most cheering features in the work of the Society for 1916 is the large increase in Local Contributions which have risen from Rs. 782, in 1915 to Rs. 2,112.

While Local Missions have now begun to aid ps directly from their general fund the Home Boards have declared their intention of making direct grants hereafter for literature as they do now for educational and evangelistic work. The children are not only to be taught to read but suitable books for reading are also to be produced. It is confidently expected that every Mission connected with the Society will send in a contribution during the year 1917.

The Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown of Jalna, moving the adoption of the report, referred to the recent evangelical efforts made at Jalna to reach the untouched masses of India. He said this evangelistic campaign was conducted by the Indian Church and it had resulted in a great accession to the ranks of Christians. The speaker next referred to the details of the evangelistic work which he said was mainly confined to rural places. During the week ending 22nd February 1917 they visited four hundred villages and the total number of the audiences addressed was 21,500. As a result, 1,020 persons put their names down as desiring instruction with a view to Baptism.

Canon Heywood, seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the excellent work done by the Rev. J. Smith, the Secretary.

The report was adopted.

The Chairman said the co-operation between Missionary and Tract Societies was bearing much fruit and he hoped to see a great advance made in the future in this respect. It had been proposed that all Tract Societies in India should be federated for mutual help and he hoped that this would prove the first stage towards the ultimate amalgamation of the several Tract Societies. He concluded by referring to the excellent work done by the Rev and Mrs. Smith for the Society.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."

Mr. Reeves Hansford of the Bandman Musical Comedy Company, is much better, but Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Wolseley Charles have decided to postpone the opening of "The Belle of Bond Street" for yet another day to give him time to make a complete recovery. "The Scamps" will give another of their famous performances to-night and "The Belle of Bond Street" will be presented to-morrow. Booking for both these performances are now open at Messrs. Rose and Co.

CLASSICAL DANCING IN BOMBAY.

It is not often that Bombay is treated to genuine classical dancing, but in the near future exhibitions will be given by Mr. Paul Nijinsky, who made his debut here at the French Red Cross Concert last Monday. Engaged at a future date to appear at the Royal Opera House, he will, by permission of the management, give one performance next week at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Tuesday evening at 9-30. Related to Waslav Nijinsky, the second greatest male dancer in the world. Paul comes from the Imperial Ballet Art School, Petrograd.

During the concert at the Taj Mahal, where prominent amateurs are also to sing and play, Mr. Nijinsky will give five classical dances of various types in the Russian style. Following the concert will be a dance. Tickets are Rs. 5 to all non-residents.

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MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
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NAMASTE,

Your 2/49 dated 29-3-15. Kind Master I am quite well since I used your medicine. I am now in perfect health. I freely use Achar, Dahi but no complaint. I am your well wisher for the life long.

AMAR CHAND,
Station Master, Behta Gokul, (*Hardoi*).

NOTE:—Babu Amar Chand suffered from Asthma with very bad dry cough for 3 years. He used the specific in January and February, 1912. The public can ask this Firm for the statement written by him.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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"CHRONICLE" LIBEL CASE.

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

DIFFERING DECISIONS.

CHIEF JUSTICE HOLDS PLEA OF FAIR COMMENT.

JUSTICE HEATON GREES WITH LOWER COURT.

QUESTION OF REFERENCE TO A THIRD JUDGE.

Differing judgments were delivered by the Appeal Bench of the Bombay High Court yesterday in the case in wh Mr. B. G. Horniman appealed from the jment of Mr. Justice McLeod who awarded Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney, Rs. 3,000 damages for libel in regard to two articles hich appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle in March, 1916, commenting on Mr. Surmal's conduct as a solicitor.

The Chief Justice (Sir Bas Scott) held that the passages complained did not exceed the limits of fair comment but were fair and honest comment on a tter of much public importance based on a asoned judgment on the facts which we before the writer and in regard to which h was entitled to form and express his opinion.

Mr. Justice Heaton, however agreed with the finding of the lower Court, holding that the articles went beyond the mits of fair comment.

The Chief Justice after the judgments had been delivered said that e decree of the Lower Court would be airmed with costs.

Mr. Setalvad, for the defendant, urged that the matter should be referre to a third judge.

The Chief Justice said that n this case there being no difference of opiion on any point of law, the proper procedure was that indicated by the Court.

Mr. Setalvad: The contrary vie has been held in Allahabad. But will your Lordships give us time to argue this. I wa not prepared for it. We should have time to consider it and to argue the point.

After some discussion their Lordships agreed to hear arguments on the joint on Thursday.

B. G. HORNIMAN ..... Appellant and Defendant.

v.

SURAJMAL B. MEHTA ..... Respondent and Plaintiff.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

In this appeal preferred by Mr. B. G. Horniman, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," from the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod, who awarded the plaintiff Surajmal B. Mehta, a solicitor of High Court Rs. 3,000 as damages for his defamation, contained in two articles of the issues of the 7th and 15th of March, 1916, two separate judgments were delivered by the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton respectively. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the articles were "fair comment" on a matter of much public importance; while Heaton J. was of opinion that the articles were not "fair comment."

The full texts of the two separate judgments are given below:—

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The question is whether the first defendant in writing two articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" upon certain proceedings in the High Court which had just terminated, exceeded the limits of fair comment. The articles were headed, one of 7th March, "A solicitor and his clients" and the other of the 15th March, "A matter for investigation." The plaintiff is a solicitor of the High Court. In a suit filed by him as solicitor for Bhagwandas upon a promissory note for Rs. 3,000, made in favour of Shambhuprasad deceased, the brother of Bhagwandas against Dada, the maker of the note, the defendant pleaded that he was instigated by Surajmal, (the present plaintiff) and that the note was really passed to secure to Surajmal, who was the employer of Shambhuprasad, the sum of Rs. 3,000 as his reward in the event of his settling for Rs. 20,000 or upwards a suit filed in the name of Dada's mother against Surajmal's client Tatya Saheb Holkar. Dada pleaded that though a settlement was effected by Surajmal, it was for Rs. 9,000 only and therefore the pro-note was without consideration. Dada's case was set out in detail in para. 4 of his written statement w'ich is as follows: (Reads pages 74, 75, 76 of the appeal paper book).

By para. 5 Dada submitted that Surajmal was a necessary party to the suit. The parties went to trial and the case came before Davar J. on the 26th of February 1916. The issues raised at the hearing were: (Here the C. J. read the issues given at p. 77 of the appeal paper book).

SURAJMAL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The plaintiff called two witnesses as to the making of the note and the payment of consideration in cash and called Surajmal to deny the allegations of the defendant as to the circumstances under which the note was passed, in order, perhaps, to show that Surajmal was not a necessary party, for the onus of proving the allegations in para. 4 of the written statement was on the defendant. Surajmal's cross-examination commenced on the first day of the hearing but was not concluded when the Court rose in the evening and the case stood over for further hearing on Monday, the 28th. It had been elicited in the cross-examination that Tatya Saheb Holkar and Dada were both at the date of the note profitable clients of Surajmal; that Holkar after agreeing to sell to Dada or his mother a property at Nepean Sea Road was sued by one Khambatta for specific performance of an earlier contract for sale of the same property; that Surajmal had conducted the defence of Holkar in that suit after having advertised for Dada or his mother, the purchase of the property; that after Khambatta had filed his suit for specific performance Dada had sent a notice of claim for damages for breach of contract to Holkar. The last answers of Surajmal in his cross-examination were as follows:—"I do not remember if Dada consulted me before sending the notice. I did not write the notice on behalf of the defendant. I think D'Cunha did. Defendant asked me what to do when he heard of Tatya Saheb's agreement with Khambatta. I do not remember what I told him. I do not remember if I drafted a notice on behalf of the defendant. I will not swear that I did not. I did not send defendant to D'Cunha. I do not remember if I gave a draft of a notice to be taken to D'Cunha to be written by him and addressed to me. I can't say whether I did it or did not. I do not remember if I told the defendant to go to some other solicitor saying that would act for Holkar."

When the Court rose the cross-examining counsel had not reached the question of the alleged settlement by Surajmal of Dada's mother's suit against Tatya Saheb Holkar. The cross-examinttion however was not continued, for when the Court sat again on the 28th February the plaintiff Babgwandas consented to a decree dismissing the suit with costs.

THE ARTICLES IN THE "CHRONICLE."

Reports of the proceedings which were substantially accurate appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of which the first defendant, Horniman, is Editor, on the 28th and 29th February and the reports were brought to the notice of the latter by his sub-editor. Upon those reports, with an exception to be mentioned hereafter, were based the articles complained of as libellous by the plaintiff and defended by the defendants as fair comment made in good faith on facts put in evidence, being matters of public interest. The defendants plead that such portions of the articles if any as are neither facts put in evidence at the trial or fair comment, the same were true in substance and in fact. The plea "of facts put in evidence" has been taken throughout the trial of this libel action to include the allegations of the defendant in his written statement. The learned trial Judge decided the case in favour of the plaintiff and awarded him Rs. 3,000 as damages. The matters principally complained off are the following passages in the first article:—

(a) "That the plaintiff was merely the creature of Mr. Surajmal admits of very little doubt in view of the circumstances revealed."

(b) That Mr. Surajmal should have been thus content to have the case withdrawn and the very ugly allegations made against him left *unrefuted* is a matter which demands further inquiry.

(c) If the charge that he deliberately instigated one of his clients to bring an action for damages against another of his clients, sending him to another solicitor for the purpose and then arranging a settlement over that solicitor's head, were true, then it is perfectly clear that Mr. Surajmal could not be a suitable person for the practice of the honourable profession of a solicitor.

As regards the last named point it may be well to elucidate the matter a little further, on the basis of the defendant's allegation, though the matter was not fully revealed in Court. It is alleged that in spite of the fact that the defendant was represented in his suit against Tatya Saheb by another firm of solicitors, Mr. Surajmal settled the whole matter direct with him and then wrote to the other solicitors stating "we are informed by our clients' agent that the above suit has been settled by the parties out of Court. . . . We are informed that your client has written to you accordingly." As a matter of fact there was no intervention on the part of any "agent" at all. The matter was settled between Mr. Dada and Mr. Surajmal direct and the latter wrote this letter, it is alleged, to prevent it being known that he had communicated with or seen Dada in the absence of his solicitor That, again, is conduct which requires explanation, and we trust that Mr. Surajmal will be called upon to give such explanation, as well as that of the other allegations made against him by the Chief Justice or the Law Society.

In the second article (a) that Mr. Surajmal settled this suit for Rs. 9,000 over the head of the solicitor who was acting for Mr. Dada and dealing with the latter direct and paying to him his own cheque, while he afterwards wrote to Mr. Dada's solicitor a letter stating that his (Surajmal's) firm had been informed by the Tatya Saheb's agent, that the suit had been settled by the parties out of Court, whereas, as a matter of fact there was no intervention by the agent and the cheque was given by Mr. Surajmal Mehta himself. (b) The allegations of the defendant were largely developed in the cross-examination of Mr. Surajmal Mehta byMr. Davar and he was still under cross-examination, when the case was adjourned on the first day. When it was resumed on the second day the plaintiff withdrew and the allegations remained unanswered. In regard to these grave allegations Mr. Surajmal was unable to remember whether, etc.

QUESTION OF FAIR COMMENT.

It is urged for the plaintiff that no comment can be fair which is not built on facts truly stated and that here we have facts not truly stated. (*Hunt v. The Star Newspaper, Co., Ltd.*, 1908, 2 K. B. per M. R. P. 309). In qualification of this general observation other dicta must be borne in mind.

"It is only, as was said by Bowen L. J. in Merivale v. Carson, when the writer goes beyond the limits of fair criticism that his criticism passes into the region of libel at all. It is for the jury to consider what impression would be produced in the mind of an unprejudiced reader who reads the article straight through knowing nothing about the case beforehand. They must not dwell too much on isolated passages, they must consider the article as a whole. If these are such deviations from absolute accuracy as to make the comment unfair they must find for the plaintiff, but if there is no such deviations or the deviation is minute and within the latitude of fair discussion and within the region of that diversity of opinion which may be fairly and reasonably entertained by different persons upon the same subject-matter, they should find for the defendant." (South Helton Coal Co. v. N. E. News Association. 1894, 1 A. B. 143).

"It must be assumed that a man is entitled to entertain any opinion he pleases, however wrong, exaggerated or violent it may be: and it must be left to the jury to say whether the mode of expression exceeds the reasonable limits of fair criticism." (Merivale v. Carson, 20 O. B. D. 283).

The matter commented on, must be actual fact. The very statement assumes the matters of fact commented upon to be somehow or other ascertained. It does not mean that a man may invert facts and comment on the facts so invert in what would be afair and bona fide manner on the supposition that the facts were true. If the facts as a comment upon which the publication is sought to be excused do not exist the foundation of the plea fails." (Lepray v. Burnside, 4L. R. I. E. p. 565.)

"The defendant will not however be liable for trivial mistakes made accidentally, for it is not to be expected that a public journalist will always be infallible." (Woodgate v. Redont 4 F. F. 217.)

FACTS IN THE PRESENT CASE.

The facts in the present case are of two classes: (1) the pleadings in the Promissory note suit, the evidence recorded therein and the result of the trial; (2) copies of certain documents which came to the hands of the defendant contained in observations for counsel for Dada, which defendant did not know had not in fact reached the hands of counsel.

No exception is taken on the plaintiff's behalf to the materials falling under group (1) but as I understood there was a suggestion, but nothing more, that the materials in group (2) could not properly form the subject of fair comment. It is however certain that the document referred to under group (2), namely, the letter of Surajmal and Co., to D'Cunha was in fact written and sent by the plaintiff to D'Cunha. It is therefore not only a fact in the sense of materials but an unimpeachable fact. It is not inverted. It did exist and was true, therefore it was an ascertained fact within Lepray v. Burnside, L. R. 4 Ir. 340.

CHARACTER OF THE INFERENCE.

The learned judge, as to the first passage complained of, was of opinion that though there was some foundation for the inference that the plaintiff Bhagwandas was the creature of Surajmal, the inference was stated in too positive a manner to entitle the defendant Horniman to the protection of fair comment. In this connection the following observations by Lord C. J. Cockburn to the jury in Risk Alla Bey v. Whitehurst, 18 Law Times, 615, (a case of comment on the proceedings at a trial of the plaintiff for murder) are in point.. "If a public writer in the press writes that which turns out to be not founded upon the inference he draws and is unable to justify the conclusions at which he has arrived, yet if he has acted in good faith in the discharge of his duty bringing to it the amount of care, reason and judgment which a man who takes upon himself to discuss public questions is bound to bring so that the jury is of opinion that he has acted reasonably and properly, he will be privileged, although he may turn out to be in error."

So also in Hunter v. Sharpe, 4 F. and F., p. 983 (a case of medical advertisement), it was laid down that a writer in commenting upon matters of public interest, is protected and excused if in writing honestly and with reasonable moderation and self-control he makes through mistaken inferences on the matters of fact involved, the defamatory statements the truth of which he cannot substantiate.

In Lefroy v. Burnside already referred to Palles C. B. said, "It was contended during the argument that the statement of one fact cannot be excused as fair comment on another fact. That proposition is, in my opinion, far too wide, and I can not concur in it, but I think that when a matter of fact is to be excused as comment upon another fact, the fact alleged and sought to be excused must be a reasonable inference upon the facts alleged and upon which it is comment. Whether the fact averred be *capable* of being reasonably inferred from such other facts is a matter of law. If it capable of being inferred, whether in the particular case it ought to be inferred is for the jury."

"IN PERFECT GOOD FAITH."

I can find nothing in the articles to indicate that the writer was not discussing the position of Suraimal as disclosed in the materials available, in perfect good faith and with such care, reason and judgment as a man is bound to bring to the discussion of matters of public interest. He had before him the allegations of Dada which denied consideration for the note and alleged Shambhuprasad to be the nominee of Surajmal. He had the hopelessly contradictory evidence of the two witnesses called to prove the making of the note and the payment to Dada. He had the statements in the evidence of Surajmal that he did not remember his acts with regard to certain matters connected with the recent litigation between his two clients Tatya Saheb and Holkar. The writer also knew that plaintiff's agreement to the dismissal of the suit with costs was equivalent to an admission that his case could not be substantiated and was very suggestive of the conclusion that the defendant's case was true.

A FAIR INFERENCE.

Under these circumstances it was in my opinion [illegible] the plaintiff was the creature of Surajmal.

MEANING OF "UNREFUTED."

As to the second passage complained of it is contended that to say that Surajmal left allegations against him "unrefuted" is false and an unfair mis-statement. I do not agree with this contention. I think 'unrefuted' means 'not disproved' or left standing as matters in controversy,' not merely, 'undenied.' That this was the meaning of the writer is evident from the second passage complained of in the second article "The allegations of the defendant were largely developed etc."

As regards the third passage complained of, the question turns upon the interpretation put by the writer upon an admitted letter of Surajmal in which it is said "we are informed by our client's agent that the above suit has been settled. We are informed that our client has written to you accordingly." Counsel for the plaintiff contends that the writer's comment that "as a matter of fact there was no intervention on the part of any agent at all" is false as Tatya Saheb's agent Vinayakrao had taken part in the settlement of the suit. The defendant's counsel contends that the statement that there was no intervention on the part of any agent refers to "we are informed by our client's agent," and does not amount to an allegation that the agent had no hand in the settlement but only that the knowledge of the settlement was not derived from the agent as Surajmal had himself a direct hand in it. I think the passage is fairly open to the interpretation suggested for the defence, though the comprehensive form of the denial of the agent's intervention might lead to inferences contended for by the plaintiff's counsel. The further passage that Surajmal wrote the letter to prevent it being known that he had communicated with or seen Dada in the absence of his solicitor is a statement of one of the defendant's allegations gathered from the brief which had been shown to the writer. The writer's own comment is that Surajmal's conduct in the matter required explanation, a comment which seems to me is not unreasonable.

AN HONEST MISTAKE.

As regards the first passage complained of in the second article it is complained that the writer has inverted the statement that Surajmal gave Dada his own cheque for the cheque given was in fact Tatya Saheb Holkar's. The first defendant says he so interpreted paragraph 21 of the written statement of Dada. Though the reading was mistaken I see no reason for holding it was not Mr. Horniman's honest understanding of the passage. It was an accidental mistake; infallibility can not be expected of a journalist.

The objections to the second passage complained of in the second article have already been to some extent dealt with in the discussion of the expression 'unrefuted.' Objection is also taken to the statement that "other matters of importance he had also forgotten." Mr. Horniman mentions three matters which Surajmal had forgotten which he Horniman, thought of importance then. I should say the forgetfulness as to the advice given to Dada when the latter asked what he should do on hearing of Tatya's agreement with Khambatta was important and that the other matters were unimportant but Horniman may have honestly thought them important.

FAIR AND HONEST COMMENT.

I think the defence of fair comment has in the present case been obscured by the evidence that the plaintiff was allowed to give without objection on the matters left undecided in the promissory note suit. Strictly speaking such evidence was irrelevant for the Court was only concerned with the materials upon which the comment was based and whether such comment was fair.

In the case of Woodgate v. Ridout (4 F. and F. 202) where a solicitor—the plaintiff—being charged in a newspaper article with professional misconduct appearing in proceedings then pending and unfinished gave evidence in disproof of the comments and facts alleged, his evidence was not objected to, though the note of the reports suggests it could have been excluded. There however the legal proceedings on which the comment complained of was made, were in progress and unfinished. The matter is different here, the comment was largely suggested by the manner in which the proceedings terminated, and I venture to think that if Surajmal's evidence had not been taken, the trial court might have arrived at the same conclusion as I have come to, namely, that the articles complained of are fair and honest comment on a matter of much public importance.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

This is an appeal by Mr. Horniman, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," against a decree awarding to the plaintiff Mr. Surajmal, a solicitor of the Court, Rs. 3,000 as damages for libel. The libel is contained in two articles which appeared in the

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S VICTORY LOAN.

MOVEMENT ON BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT PROMISED.

TWO SUGGESTIONS BY SIR B. BROACHA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the *Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association* was held yesterday in the Hall of the Association, Fort, Bombay, to consider *what steps should be taken to make the* Indian War Loan more *popular. Sir* Shapurji B. Broacha, presided, and there *was a large attendance.*

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said the Bombay Stock Exchange had a *great reputation not only in India but* abroad and he hoped the Association would *do its utmost to maintain* that reputation *by generously subscribing to the Indian* War Loan. In this world-war England and her Allies had made tremendous sacrifices. Europe had suffered much and *if India had been spared the calamity that* had befallen Europe and some parts of Asia, it was entirely due to the fact that the country was a part of the British Empire. Not only had India come to no harm but had even prospered during the war. It was therefore the duty of every Indian to help England win the war by generously subscribing to the War Loan. There were 361 members of the Association and if each one of them bought the loan to the extent of at least Rs. 50,000 they should be able to buy considerably over rupees one crore worth of the loan. There were, however, two concessions which he thought should be made in the matter. The first was that the money should not be locked up in the treasury, but should be kept in circulation through the Presidency Banks. The second was that the Exchange should be re-opened so that the local Exchange Banks could have the money which was at present locked up in London. The Presidency Banks should also advance money on the security of the loan. India had prospered during the war and was likely to fare still better with the Egyptian and Bagdad markets thrown open after the war. He earnestly hoped that every broker would buy at least Rs. 50,000 worth of the loan.

Mr. Maneklal Jethabhai then moved a resolution that it was their sacred duty to buy the Government loan to the largest possible extent and that this meeting approved of the Board's resolution to buy Rs. 1,50,000 worth of Government Bonds out of the funds of the Association.

OVER A CRORE AND A HALF.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji dwelt upon the blessings of British rule. If India had been spared the desolation that had spread over Europe and the unspeakable barbarities perpetrated by the Germans, it was due to the fact that India was protected by the powerful British Navy. It was their duty to do their best to help England by generously subscribing to the War Loan. He announced that a sharebroker intended buying up Rs. 64 lakhs worth of the loan on behalf of his clients and himself and another was going to take up the loan to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. If the other brokers could take up Rs. 80 lakhs worth of the loan the amount would exceed rupees one crore and a half.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta urged the sharebrokers to generously subscribe to the loan. He thought the sum of rupees one lakh and a half set apart by the Board to buy the loan with was a small one compared to the financial condition of the Association and he hoped a larger amount would be set apart.

Mr. J. H. Gazdar said that in connection with the War Loan they should think in thousands and lakhs and not hundreds. He appealed for generous subscriptions to the loan.

Mr. Jethalal Ramji asked those present to give yet another proof of India's traditional loyalty by generously subscribing to the War Loan.

The resolution was carried amid applause, and the proceedings terminated.

EUROPEANS ONLY NEED APPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An advertisement is now appearing in some of the Bombay papers over the signature of the Master of the Calcutta Mint, inviting applications for the post of assistant electrical engineer, with a stipulation that Europeans or Anglo-Indians only need apply!

The post carries with it a salary of Rs. 175 only, and I do not understand why Government openly allows the heads of some of their departments to select Europeans and Eurasians only as their assistants debarring qualified Indians from competing for the posts.

Could not a Parsi or a Brahmin Executive Engineer, P. W. D., now advertise openly for a Parsi or a Brahmin assistant engineer only?

If Government and railway appointments of even Rs. 175 per month are to be exclusively kept for Europeans and Eurasians, why should the young Indians be trained in and turned out from our Engineering Colleges? Better stop these Colleges for Indians and keep them open for Europeans and Eurasians only.

This is not an only or a stray instance in which heads of various Government departments have openly advertised for European or Eurasian assistants to fill up vacancies, and I think the time has now come when the Supreme Government ought to step in and put a stop to such—

"PARTIALITY."

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

BOMBAY STEADILY CREEPING UP.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	..†1,98,86,400
Bombay ..	..*1,67,17,300
Madras ..	.. 11,83,500
United Provinces	.. 13,56,400
Punjab	.. *42,45,700*
Burma	.. *22,42,500*
Bihar and Orissa	.. 4,00,900
Central Provinces	.. 9,00,900
Assam	.. 1,00,100
Minor Administrations ..	*5,89,000*
Total Rs.	4,76,22,700

†26th March was a bank holiday in *Bengal.*

*Exclusive of Rs. 1,37,850 subscribed through the Post Office.

INDORE'S CRORE AND A QUARTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 27.

A public meeting was held in the King Edward Hall here this afternoon in connection with the new war loan. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar graced the occasion with his presence. The Chief Minister, Major Ramprasad Dube, presided. A sum of Rs. 1,23,39,350 was sugscribed *on the spot. The principal subscriptions* were: His Highness the Maharaja Holkar 22 lakhs, Rai Bahadur Sarupchand Hukmichand one crore, Rai Bahadur Seth Tilokchand Kalyanmal two lakhs, Rai Bahadur Seth Onkarji Kasturchand Rs. 21,000 Seth Cambhirmal Chunilal Rs. 21,000, Seth Bakhatram Bachhraj Rs. 12,500, Seth Binodiram Balchandji Rs. 7,500.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

HORNETS (3) BEAT YOUNG MEN'S FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION (0)

These two teams played off their first round tie in the above tournament on the Oval on Tuesday when a fast but scrambling game ended in a victory for the Hornets by three goals without a response. The Hornets, in absence of James (Senior), gave a rather disappointing display in spite of their three-goals victory and unless they give better exhibitions in future they are not likely to go far in the tournament. Absence of combination is the besetting sin of their front line and barring-Downes no one second to play with any attempt at cohesion. Reliance on individual brilliance is not a paying policy. There was no lack of "go" in their forward movement but the rushes did not yield a better result owing to lack of combination. Of the halves Fido and Rodrigues were very hard working but as a line they kept far too behind and the backs were a bit shaky and will have to gallop for all they are worth in their next tie with the Lusitanians.

Speaking of the Young Men's Friendly Association, it may be stated that in spite of occasional concerted efforts, their attempts, generally speaking, were very feeble. With a little more luck they might have reduced the margin. The backs, the brothers Athaide were cool and hardworking throughout and showed great judgment in making some brilliant clearances at critical moments, when persistent raids by the opposing attackers threatened danger to their goal.

During the initial period the Young Men's defence was solely tried and their custodian was beaten twice in quick succession by Clark and Rodrigues after 18 minutes' play. Exchanges were not so one-sided after the change of ends; and their forwards went down with short passes and dodges but they finished up tamely and finally retired beaten by three goals to nil,—Navin scoring the third goal five minutes before the close.

The sides were:—

Hornets.—Hasper; James and Bradby; Fido, Windsor and Rodrigues; Clark, Rodrigues, James, Navin and Downes.

Young Men's Friendly Association.—Kyril; F. Athaide and R. Athaide; Marks, Mendonca and D'Mello; McD'Souza, Down, Gilder, Rodrigues and Fereira.

Referees.—Messrs. Moir and Kapadia.

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The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the best LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

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State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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Perfect fit and Latest Style guaranteed.

Inspection most respectfully invited.

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Holland House.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 28, 1917.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

On Monday Lord Carmichael, who to-morrow leaves the shores of India for England, handed over charge of the Governorship of Bengal to the Earl of Ronaldshay and left Calcutta amid the genuine demonstrations of regret of the public of the capital of the province over which he has been a sort of chained autocrat for the past five years. It is undoubted that these public demonstrations were representative of the feelings of the people of the province as a whole towards the departing Governor. But it would be folly to pretend that they indicate in any degree approval of, or satisfaction with the administration for which Lord Carmichael has been responsible. Lord Carmichael followed in Bengal a series of Lieutenant-Governors of the official type who were unversed in the ways and perhaps indifferent to the need of winning the hearts of the people over whom they were set to rule. Lord Carmichael possesses in a peculiar degree the capacity for capturing the hearts of others and this "proves," in the words of a Bengali journal, which well illustrate the psychology of the Bengali people, "that he has a beautiful heart himself." Innocent of the arts of diplomacy, frank and open in his dealings and his conversation to a fault, he is incapable of making an enemy and to know him is to like and even to love him for his genuinely sympathetic character. Official reserve or pride of place are absolutely foreign to his nature and those who have come in contact with him have felt not only that they could, but almost that they must, speak to him with the freedom of a friend. Bengal had been suffering for nearly a decade from a very different sort of ruler. The experience had been one of almost unrelieved monotony of severity, disapproval and suspicion. It is small wonder then that Lord Carmichael, who brought with him a fresh and a sweeter atmosphere, quickly won the affection of the people which he has never lost.

But if we turn from Lord Carmichael the man to Lord Carmichael, the Governor and Administrator, we find a contrast. Lord Carmichael was brought to Bengal in the hope that his sympathetic tendencies would allay the irritation provoked by the Partition, and the rigorous regime of repression that followed that measure, and pacify the province. It cannot be said that his Governorship has contributed greatly to that end. The very different public mood which followed on the appointment of Lord Carmichael was due to causes other than any for which he was responsible. The revocation of the Partition and the confidence and hope in the future aroused by the King's visit and the royal utterances were the immediate causes of a revulsion of feeling that left Bengal even to this day, a very peaceful province compared to its state during the seven years prior to Lord Carmichael's advent. The feature of Lord Carmichael's term of office has been a hardening rather than the relaxation of official severity and bureaucratic control that was hoped for, and a gradual change from the elated hopes born of the King's visit to a feeling of sullen discontent and suspicion of the administration. Those who have followed the course of events in Bengal during the past five years are well aware of the series of administrative acts that have intensified the bureaucratic hold on the government of the province and of which, whether they emanated from the Government of India or were the work of his own officials, Lord Carmichael has been something in the nature of a helpless spectator. Perhaps if Lord Carmichael could have begun and continued with a cabinet of administrators possessing his own sympathetic outlook and statesmanlike appreciation of the need for trust in the people, Bengal would present to-day a very different picture from what it does. We say this, because Lord Carmichael more than once in his public utterances has shown that he has diagnosed the ills from which the people, and especially the younger generation, of Bengal are suffering in a more aggravated form than those of the rest of India, but at first, as is generally believed, an unwilling administrator of the repressive measures forced upon him, he seems of late to have become a convert to their efficacy.

The result is that to-day something like eight hundred young men of the province are buried in its jails or interned without having been brought to trial, the evidence on which they are imprisoned or detained having been prepared by a police whose reputation is none too good and untested by any of the legal forms in the absence of which no evidence deserves to be acted upon. It is, to our mind, one of the most painful features of the present tendencies in India that these measures should have been publicly supported by a governor who was appointed for his sympathy and liberalism. Lord Carmichael, however, is unfortunately not a solitary example in India to-day of the painful effects, even upon Liberal statesmen, of bureaucratic association and pressure But now that Lord Carmichael is going to England where his influence in Indian affairs may count for much, we would ask whether it is not worth while considering if the repressive measures which, to quote the words of a Calcutta journal that has its finger on the pulse of the people in Bengal, have produced a "volume and intensity of seething discontent in Bengal," are not an indication of the exhaustion of the present system of administration in this country, and whether it would not be better to replace them by the immediate introduction of the obvious remedies for the disease which he has himself diagnosed.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS AND THE BUDGET.

The Budgget for 1917-18 which Sir William Meyer introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the first day of this month and the discussion on which closed on Friday last, is certainly a most eventful one, and, as Sir William himself described it, the crown of the efforts this country has made to help the Empire. Apart from its merits, however, it is also remarkable for the fact that the discussion on certain aspects of it has revealed, in a more marked manner than ever before, the helplessness of the elected representatives to influence, much less to control, the disposition of public money and the consequent urgent necessity, that the latter should have an effective voice in the raising as well as the spending of the revenues of the country. In this connection, it is instructive to recall the expectation which Lord Morley raised in regard to the extent and the manner of the control which the representatives of the people were to exercise in this matter. In the course of his Reform Despatch, referring to the new rules for the discussion of the financial proposals both in the Imperial and the various Local Councils, he wrote: "The changes under this head constitute a notable step in the direction of giving to the representatives of Indian opinion a part in the most important administrative operation of the political year. . . ." "I anticipate," he added, "valuable results from the knowledge which your Government will acquire in these debates of the views of those whom the proposed measures will chiefly and directly affect, and which it will be able to utilise in shaping its final financial proposals for the year."

That these rules in their working have not constituted any "notable step" in the direction intended does not need to be demonstrated. Year in and year out since the constitution of the reformed Councils, the Indian budget is presented to the Imperial Legislative Council as a document that may be discussed but cannot, whether in theory or practice, be altered, however strong the non-official demand for the alteration may be. As regard the provincial budgets, there is certainly some pretence of non-official consultation in their preparation. How unsatisfactory, however, is the composition of the Finance Committees of Provincial Councils and how illusory the powers of their non-official members to shape provincial finances, was amply demonstrated by the revelations made by the Hon. Mr. Patel in this regard at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. As regards the Resolutions that non-official members of the Legislative Councils are entitled to move on the budget, experience of their reception at the hands of the authorities has been no less a disillusionment. The object of conferring this right on non-official members was, according to Lord Morley, to enable the Executive Government to alter their financial proposals in the light of the views expressed and urged by non-officials and thus to bring these proposals more in conformity with the needs and wishes of the people. An analysis of the number of Financial Resolutions introduced in the various Councils during this month and the fate they met is instructive.

Council.	No. of Resolutions.	No. Withdrawn.	No. Rejected.	No. Accepted.
Imperial	3	2	1	nil.
Bombay	5	3	2	nil.
Madras	32	26	6	nil.
Bengal	38	26	12	nil.
U. Provinces	22	10	12	nil.
Bihar & Orissa	5	5	nil.	nil.
Central Provinces	4	2	2	nil.

The figures speak for themselves. It has, of course, to be confessed that in the case of a majority of these Resolutions, there was no lack of verbal sympathy, on the part of officialdom. But the fact remains that not one out of of these 104 Resolutions was found acceptable to the Governments concerned. What is the significance of the fact that the authorities found it, to use Lord Willingdon's phrase "impossible" to accept any of the Resolutions?

Notes of the Day.

The Australian Crisis.

Among the comparatively minor political reactions of the war one of the most unexpected is the Australian crisis. Until a few weeks ago most people would have forecasted that Mr. Hughes about this time would be attending the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, instead of being engaged in a bitterly contested General Election at home. It must also appear rather ironical,—in view of the extraordinary and fulsome manner in which a section of the Press in Great Britain acclaimed Mr. Hughes as a super-man during his last visit to England,—that the election has been precipitated on a personal issue. A few days ago, it may be remembered, the Senate by a majority of votes passed a resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the charges of alleged corruption in regard to the manipulation of elections. There can be little doubt that Mr. Hughes has rightly or wrongly lost the confidence of a large number of his countrymen, including many who had formerly given him their support and adherence.

The General Election.

The result of the General Election will not only decide the fate of the ministry, but must also determine, to an appreciable extent, the future of Mr. Hughes in Australian and Imperial politics. The outstanding issue of the election is conscription, on which the Labour Party broke away from Mr. Hughes. The leader of the Opposition is the Minister of Customs, Mr. Tudor. In his electoral address he defines the policy of the Labour Party on being returned to power. They will do their utmost under the voluntary system to secure every fit man for the Front; they will extend ship-building and assist the general resources of the Alliance by encouraging food production. Further, according to Mr. Tudor, repatriated soldiers will be specially looked after, and a scheme of tariff revision will be forthwith taken in hand with the object of protecting the Australian manufacturer. An important and significant item of Constitutional reform, too, has been made a plank of the Opposition platform,—viz., that the decisions of the Imperial Conference affecting Australia should be submitted to the Federal Parliament for ratification.

No Dominions Domination.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons

"that the Government did not contemplate any action which would result in the representatives of the Dominions being given authority to decide exclusively Indian questions or to exercise in this behalf any influence denied to the representatives of India,"

will be welcomed as a timely reassurance respecting a possibility as to which there have been, and are, grave, misgivings in this country. It is to be regretted that Reuter,—apt to be so unnecessarily copious where the utterances of Lord Curzon or the effusions of "The Times" are concerned,—has not indicated the nature and terms of the questions put to the Secretary of State. It is clear, however, that if he was interrogated regarding Mr. Curtis's letter, the matter was not raised irrelevantly. It is an irony of India's present anomalous position in the scheme of the Empire that a propaganda that may be intrinsically insignificant, may, none the less, be a source of positive danger to Indian interests. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that "no official recognition had been accorded to the writings of Mr. Lionel Curtis printed at the Government press at Allahabad," is of course true in the sense in which he means it, although, in point of fact, "official recognition",—of sorts,—had been accorded to the communication in question, viz., his letter to Mr. Kerr.

Prussia and Piety.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," the organ of the Prussian military caste, publishes every Saturday a sermonette of an exalted pietist type, which is supposed to represent, according to the "Daily Chronicle," the ideas of the Court, and especially of the Emperor and Empress. The following sentences conclude a discourse on "God's Hour," the words of the text being:—My time is not yet come: but your time is always ready:

"We are now in the midst of a most serious time. The unrestricted U-boat war has begun. Daily, thousands of tons of shipping and munitions and food are being sunk. At the front our armies are in feverish activity. The decision draws near. The whole world holds its breath. When, where will the decisive blow fall?

"And what shall we do? We must not be impatient, there must be no despair. We must have confidence in our tried army leaders. Above all, we must raise eyes and hearts to the Leader of Battles, the King of all Kings.

"From the watchers on the walls must now sound forth the cry: Congregations of prayer consecrate yourselves! Raise aloft holy hands! Consecrate your members! Our prayer must be that the great hour of decision shall be God's hour for our beloved German nation."

Election v. Nomination.

The Calicut Municipality recently passed a unanimous resolution asking Government to raise the number of elected seats from 12 to 16. The resolution, as usual, had to pass through various stages before reaching the highest authority and the official "remarks" with which it was favoured in the process are amusing as well as instructive. The Divisional Officer, Mr. Woodhouse, who was the first to endorse it with his remarks disapproved of the resolution altogether. His reasons for this were characteristic of the bureaucratic turn of mind. He believed that more elected councillors would make for inefficiency rather than for improvement. He added that "most suitable men do not seek election" and nomination gave the Government an opportunity of putting "the most suitable men" in office without any of the worries of electioneering. The Collector of Malabar, Mr. Evans, to whom the resolution next went for remarks, on the whole took a commonsense view, except as regards one particular heresy of the Divisional Officer with which he expressed his agreement stating that "nomination produces better members as a general rule than election. Apart from that excursion into sping generalisation, his remarks consted an effective reply to the imperfect ons expressed by his subordinate off.

The Principle the Thing.

Recognising the all-important and perhaps the only relevant fact that election is now an accepted policy, he emphasised that there is no use arguing against it at Calicut particular. So far from opposing the resolution, he would have been prepared he stated, to support a proposal for election of three-fourths of the members, the maximum provided under the Act, instead of the two-thirds demanded in the resolution. This, as the "Madras Times" points out, is an eminently practical way of looking at things. "It is possible," the contemporary adds, "there would be some "better men" in the House of Commons the House of Lords were allowed to nominate the members; but election is an "accepted policy," and the people of Eland would not be likely to forego their privilege. And what may be argued for the House of Commons may be argued for the Calicut Council." The excuse that the most suitable men do not seek election" has been done to death in this country in spite of the fact that it is wholly irrevant and on this point also the "Madras Times" has some sound observations to make:

It is a question, indeed, whether a nominee, who would be been unwilling to put himself up for election, would always be a better man. In these bustling times, the spirit which would make a man shrink from the worry and the publicity of fighting an election would not be very promising. The mere willingness to face the business of an election might itself go towards proving that an elected candidate would be a "better man" than a nominee.

Offical and Personal.

The Secretary of State has appointed the Hon. Mr. James Bennett Brunyate C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department to be a member of the Council of India in place of Sir Theodore Morrison K.C.I.E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Delhi on Tuesday night by a special train for Gwalior.

His Excellency accompanied by Colonel Lord Montagu visited the Port Trust Dock early yesterday morning.

Her Excellency visited the Naval Fund Depot at 12 Noon yesterday and afterwards went to the Colaba Maternity Home.

Sir Dorab and Lady Tata and General and Mrs. Offley Shore lunched with their Excellencies yesterday.

Their Excellencies visited the Victoria War Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, Collector of Nellore, is appointed Home Secretary to Government, Madras, in succession to Hon. Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chariar and Khan Bahadur Usman Sahib, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, who is appointed District Collector.

Mr. Nilkanth Pandurang Patankar, B.A., L.L.B., has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the seventeenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference, to be held at Nasik on the 19th, 20th and 21st May.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS IN BOMBAY.

A PROTEST TO THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala presiding.

The Assistant Manager, Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund, wrote inviting attention "to the editorial protests in leading Bombay papers against the destruction of dogs in Bombay," and requesting that the "Corporation may kindly appoint a Committee to consider this question with a view to finding out some means of solving it in such a way as to respect the feelings of the people."

With reference to this subject the Commissioner wrote:—"The arrangements decided on by the Corporation were brought into force in November 1915, and for about six months they worked with considerable success, and at the end of this time there was reason to believe that they were resulting in an appreciable decrease in the number of stray and dangerous animals. The staff was also becoming more expert and was learning to avoid certain mistakes which they had made at the beginning. In April and May last, as the Corporation no doubt recollect, strong protests were made against the arrangements which the Corporation had decided after mature consideration to introduce. It was recognised clearly in petitions addressed to the Commissioner that the catching of stray dogs was necessary, but it was represented that the method of disposing of the dogs when caught offended the religious susceptibilities of large sections of the community. Since then every effort has been made to avoid any action which would give reasonable cause of offence and, so far as I am able to judge, these efforts have been successful."

The Committee resolved to inform the Assistant-Secretary of the Fund in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF LAGNICOURT.

FRENCH PROGRESS ON SOMME.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF LAGNICOURT.

THREE COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

FAILURE OF ENEMY BOMBING ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 27.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We have captured Lagnicourt northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and took thirty prisoners. We drove off determined counterattacks to the east and north-west. Our artillery dispersed a third attack. We repulsed a bombing attack northward of Beaumetz and our machine-guns scattered the parties approaching in the neighbourhood and Fauquissart and Ypres.

There has been much fighting in the air. Two German machines were brought down and three driven down damaged. Seven of ours are missing.

BILL FOR PROLONGING LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

CABINET ON THE BLOCKADE POLICY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12 noon, March 27.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Government's bill again prolonging the life of Parliament would be introduced on the 27th instant.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet with its naval advisers had fully considered the whole question of blockade and was satisfied that the present policy was right in principle and efficient in administration. Neutral accounts from Germany seemed to confirm this view.

GIFT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

£3815 FOR PURCHASE OF TWO AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 27.

British subjects in Dutch East Indies have sent a subscription fo £3,815 sterling to the Overseas Club for the purpose of purchasing two aeroplanes. The Oversea residents have now paid for ninety-five units of the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla formed by the Overseas Club.

GIFT OF £6000 BY MALAY STATES.

FOR A "TANK" FOR THE ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12 noon, March 27.

The Army Council had gratefully accepted a gift of £6.000 from Eu Tong Seng, member of the Federal Council of the Malay States, for the purchase of a tank.

BRITISH ARMY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1916.

EXPENSES OF INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 27.

The immense military effort of Great Britain is strikingly illustrated by the Army Appropriation Account for 1916 which shows the total net expenditure on the Army was £543,187,548 sterling. This amount includes pay £98,157,156; supplies and clothing £212,960,815, and quartering transport and remounts £96,373,107, of which the sea transport of troops cost £30,687,382. The sum of £5,570,320 was credited to the Indian Government for ordinary expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

WAR PRISONERS IN BRITISH HANDS.

PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS WITH TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated that we had 55,397 German, 16 Austrian, 763 Bulgarian and 15,512 Turkish prisoners of war. He had no doubt that the last named figure was a considerable under-estimate. He believed that the Germans had 22,500 British prisoners. 8,762 British prisoners in Turkey had been traced, while 2,079 had not been traced.

The Government was considering a proposal for exchange of 600 Turkish and British war prisoners with a view to a wider exchange in future.

FRENCH PROGRESS ON THE SOMME.

PATROLS PUSHING BEYOND FOLEMBRAY.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 27.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—Our fire stopped the counter-attacks. We repulsed several fresh enemy attacks at night on the Essigny-Benay front between the Somme and the Oise. Serious loss was inflicted on the enemy. We entirely maintained the positions captured yesterday.

We continued to advance south of the Oise despite the state of the ground and bad weather and pushed our patrols beyond Folembray south of La Bassée in the forest of Courcy.

Our batteries blew up the ammunition depot east of Godat Farm north of Rheims.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. A French air squadron dropped a ton of bombs on the factories at Thionville and in the Briey basin and also on the railway stations at Conflans and Montmedy.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

PROTEST BY PRESIDENT OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS' ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 27.

The President of the French Association for War Prisoners has written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs urging the Government to compel the Germans to abandon their barbarous treatment of the French prisoners of war, 30,000 of whom, he says, are illfed and overcrowded. Many sleep on muddy ground and are forbidden to write or receive letters and parcels and are forced to work within a mile of the French lines.

BELGIUM DIVIDED.

TWO ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 26.
Recd. 12 noon, March 27.

It is now officially announced that Belgium is being divided into two administrative areas with Brussels and Namur as their respective centres.

SERIOUS RISING IN SERBIA.

UNBEARABLE BULGARIAN HARSHNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 27.

Serbian advices confirm the reports of a serious rising in the Serbian territory against the Bulgarians whose harshness has made life unendurable.

CHINA ON WAR PATH.

MINISTER IN BERLIN ASKS FOR PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 27.

The Chinese Minister in Berlin has asked for his passports.

The death is announced of Fendatory, Chief of Raipur, Central Provinces on the 24th instant.

INDIA IN WAR CONFERENCE.

SAME STATUS AS DOMINIONS

KING RECEIVES SIR SINHA AND SIR MESTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 27.

Mr. S. P. Sinha and Sir James Meston were received in audience by the King today.

"The Times" understands that the representatives of India at the Imperial War Conference have a status identical to that of the Dominion members as the voting is by the States. India has one vote and similarly each Dominion has one when any resolution is put to the vote.

It is understood that the films illustrating life in India, which were recently shown privately to a distinguished audience in London, will be exhibited publicly in the United Kingdom very shortly. Arrangements have also been made for their exhibition in India, the Dominions and the United States.

RECOGNITION OF INDIA'S WAR SERVICES.

RECEPTION OF HER REPRESENTATIVES IN WAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 7-0 a.m. Mar. 27.

Reuter is enabled to publish an authoritative statement regarding the Imperial War Conference. The most striking feature of the opening sitting was the reception given to the Indian delegates in recognition of the great part played by India in the war both in the early stages and later.

At this Imperial War Conference India is represented not by assessors but by regular members who can speak with the same authority as their colleagues. This is largely due to the great work India accomplished while our New Army and new munition factories were being created. In fact, India's share in this respect resembled that of the original British Expeditionary Force. Moreover, nobody can ignore the fact of great development of India herself quite apart from the exhibition of her loyalty. These considerations prompted the cordiality of welcome extended to the Indian representatives.

DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ROUND TABLE PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., March 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Government did not contemplate any action which would result in the representatives of the Dominions being given authority to decide exclusively Indian questions or to exercise in this behalf any influence denied to the representatives of India.

He also stated that no official recognition had been accorded to the writings of Mr. Lionel Curtis printed at the Government press at Allahabad.

COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

In reply to Sir J. Maden, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not aware whether any public body in India had made representations in favour of the increase in the import duties on cotton goods.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

BEAR COVERING ON PART OF INDIAN BAZAARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12 noon, March 27.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report to-day says:—The market has been apathetic. Arrivals have been small until to-day when large consignments from America were delivered. There have been a certain amount of general demand and some bear covering on the part of Indian bazaars, the bear position of which has been reduced to some extent possibly owing to the steadier tone of the Shanghai exchange which does not favour fresh big sales from China.

GENERAL ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. HUGHES AND LABOUR PARTY.

OPPOSITION LEADER'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, March 26.
Recd. 7-0 a.m. Mar. 27.

The Commonwealth is in the throes of a general election. Most members of the Federal Parliament have gone to their constituencies to open a campaign which will be fought between the supporters of the Hughes Government and the Labour Party who broke away from Mr. Hughes on the conscription issue. Mr. Hughes, who has been offered thirty-two seats, has decided to contest Bendigo and makes an important speech there next Thursday.

Mr. Tudor ex-minister of Customs, and now the Leader of the Opposition has issued an electoral address stating that if returned the Labour Party will do its utmost under the voluntary system to secure every fit man for the front, also to extend shipbuilding and help the Allies by stimulating food production. Repatriated soldiers will be helped to the utmost. A scheme of tariff revision will be immediately introduced with a view to the protection of Australian manufacturers. He describes the Daylight Saving Act as vexatious and promises its repeal. He also states that war profits will be further taxed and says:—

We will again submit to a referendum proposal to extend the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament and we will provide pensions for widows and orphans.

Mr. Tudor opposes compulsory levy on wealth, favouring instead a revenue by income tax and declares that the decisions of the Imperial Conference affecting Australia should be submitted to the Federal Parliament for ratification.

The Ministerialists are confident of majority in the lower house. It is generally felt that the result in the Senate is doubtful.

EXCELLENT SPIRIT OF TROOPS IN RUSSIAN TRENCHES.

"LET US CONQUER THE FOREIGN FOE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 27.

An excellent sign of the times is the arrival of most enthusiastic deputations and messages from the trenches assuring the country that it can rely on its defenders. For example, one regiment sent the following message:—An inconclusive end to the war would cover Russia with eternal shame. New Russia must not be stamped with treachery. You have defeated the internal enemy, let us conquer the foreign foe.

SITUATION IN PETROGRAD STILL SERIOUS.

WORK FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 26.
Recd. 12 noon, March 27.

Interviewed in Petrograd Kerensky said that the situation was still serious, but he believed that the critical hour was past.

A Constituent Assembly would be elected as soon as possible, but there would not be time to establish female suffrage before the election.

The Workmen's Committee had appointed five members to check the acts of the Government. Work had been resumed everywhere to meet the needs of national defence.

GERMANS THROWN BACK.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN POSTAVY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., March 27.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says the German advance in the region of Postavy, following four waves of gas, was thrown back.

The Germans dressed in white overalls attacked eastward of Baranovitchi, but were dispersed. We occupied the fortifications at Kalaichahin in the direction of Kanykin.

The Turks are maintaining themselves on the heights near Miantaga.

RUSSIANS ENTER MOSUL VILAYET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., March 27.

A Russian communiqué says the Russians pursuing the Turks, have entered a Vilayet of Mosul.

U. S. PREPARING.

PRECAUTION AGAINST DOMESTIC DISORDERS.

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., March 27.

Fourteen regiments of the National Guard of various States have been called up to protect the industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities. President Wilson has signed an order increasing the personnel of the Navy from 62,000 to 87,000.

FRESH SUCCESS NORTH OF BAGDAD.

TURKS RETIRING TOWARDS MOSUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

The following telegram dated 27th March, 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Shahroban, March 23rd:—Our column moving in the direction of Khanikin is in touch with the Turkish Army, which has been retiring westwards before Baratoff over the Persian border. This morning after artillery action we occupied Shahroban, 56 miles north-east of Bagdad on the left bank of Dialah, capturing some prisoners and a large quantity of grain which the Turks had collected. The Turks had destroyed the Pulimikdar bridge over the Mahrut Canal outside the village, and partially flooded the country. The enemy are crossing the Dialah river on rafts south-west of Kizil Robat, where the stream cuts a passage through the Jebel Hamrin ridge. They occupy strong entrenched positions at the point of the ridge which commands the raft ferry. They also hold the position on the right bank covering the crossing. Aeroplane reports show that the retiring troops are moving in the direction of the Kifri site of oilfields but following hill tracks and avoiding the main road. The Turks have delayed the crossing to collect supplies, without which they were unable to continue the march as they have a large stretch of desolate country to traverse between Kifri and Mosul. Deserters, officers and men, continue to come in. These report the Russians approaching from the east of Gasraishirin. Up the Pulimikdar bridge our column met with little opposition.

OCCUPATION OF ABU JISRA.

On 18th March the advanced troops crossed the Dialah five miles down stream off Baqubah and by threatening the enemy's rear and flank manoeuvred him out of the position he was preparing to hold supported by guns. On the 20th the column concentrated at Baqubah and the Cavalry occupied Abu Jisra fifteen miles further along the Khanikin road without opposition. The desolation of the country between Bagdad and Baqubah, 31 miles by road, is unrelieved. Thousands of acres are without a grass blade, but the banks of the river above and below the town extraordinarily fertile. The luxuriance of the gardens each side of the dusty road from the bridge of boats to the camp is almost Malayan. At Baqubah we came in sight of a Persian snow range. Khanikin, which was occupied by Baratoff last spring, lies in the foothills some 90 miles north-east of Bagdad, 16 miles from the Persian frontier and 33 miles from our present camp. All the country between Baqubah and Jebel Hamrin is fertile and capable of inundation and affords a certain amount of local supplies.

GERMAN MENACE TO PETROGRAD.

LESS TO BE FEARED NOW THAN BEFORE REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter is informed from a Russian diplomatic source that a threatened German advance towards Petrograd is less to be feared now than before the revolution. Moreover, it would have a sobering effect on the extremists. Anyhow, Germans would encounter a series of very strongly fortified positions.

Regarding food, it is significant that the other day more reached Kieff in 24 hours than during the whole of February.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD RONALDSHAY WELCOMED.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

INDIA'S SACRIFICE REALISED IN ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the non-official members, welcoming Lord Ronaldshay who presided as the new Governor, reaffirmed their loyal co-operation with Government.

The Nawab of Murshidabad who spoke first said, the people were prepared more than ever to stake their all for sustained effort and continuous self-sacrifice necessitated by the war.

H. E. the Governor replying expressed his deep appreciation of the kindly welcome extended to him and said, the Council in Bengal was in many respects, if not in all respects, the most advanced Council in British India. They all desired to concentrate the whole of their energies and abilities upon the successful prosecution of the war. There need be no fear that the people in England did not realise the sacrifices made by all communities in India on behalf of the Empire in this great juncture in their history. They all knew that India had sacrificed not merely blood, but treasures lavishly and generously to assist England in prosecuting the great struggle in which they were engaged. The people in England realised that and were deeply grateful for it, as well as to the fact that on account of this struggle they had decided to sink controversial differences in India itself. They were grateful for that, because until and unless they could bring this terrible struggle which was shaking the very foundations of civilisation and of liberal institutions to a successful issue on behalf of civilisation, liberality and right, it was impossible for them to be assured that they could continue in peace and prosperity to carry on or to advance the work of political and administrative progress within their own borders. In conclusion, his Excellency said that, although he had visited India on five previous occasions and had done his best to study and try to understand the aspirations of its people, he realised that he had very much to learn. He regarded his previous studies with satisfaction to the extent that they constituted a foundation upon which he might now base a closer and a more profound study of the many problems and questions with which he was faced.

Mr. Beatson Bell presenting the budget for 1917-18 said there was no change from the revised financial statement.

The Council adjourned till the 3rd April.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

We are asked to remind residents in Bombay aged 18 to 41 who are liable to medical examination under the Indian Defence Force Act, and have not yet been examined, that they should present themselves for examination one day this week (between 9 a.m., and 12 noon or between 6 p.m., and 8 p.m.), at one or other of the following hospitals:—Cumballa War Hospital (main entrance); Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital (entrance in west wing); Marine Lines War Hospital (Entrance opposite Indian Infantry Quarter Guard); and Alexandra War Hospital (No. 2 Shed, top of north staircase).

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE ACT.

PUBLICATION OF RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary," dated March 27th, gives the rules under the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917. These rules deal with exemptions, voluntary enrolment, medical examination, calling out, punishments and arrest, courts-martial, execution of sentences, and selection committes. Schedule I deals with the forms of exemption and Schedule II details the punishments under part 6 of the Act.

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CHRONICLE LIBEL CASE.

(Continued from page 5.)

"Bombay Chronicle." These articles were comments on a suit which has recently been heard before the late Mr. Justice Daver.

It was a suit on a promissory note passed by a certain Mr. Dada, a former client of Mr. Surajmal, in favour of one Sambhuprasad, a clerk of the same gentleman. Sambhuprasad died and his brother Bhagwandas brought the suit alleging that the promissory note evidenced an actual loan of Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Dada. Mr. Surajmal filed the plaint on behalf of Bhagwandas and though before the suit came to trial he had ceased to be Bhagwandas's attorney what has been written might suggest the possibility that Mr. Surajmal had something to do with the affair. When Mr. Dada came to put in his written statement it became apparent that Mr. Surajmal was alleged to have a very intimate connection with the matter, for Mr. Dada alleged that the real holder of the promissory note was Mr. Surajmal himself, that there had not been any loan at all, but that Mr. Dada had signed the promissory note as a guarantee that he would pay Mr. Surajmal Rs. 3,000 if he recovered Rs. 20,000 or more as damages in the suit then pending. The precise terms of Mr. Dada's defence on this point are as follows:—

"The defendant says that he received no consideration for the said promissory note and that the same was passed by him in the name of the said Sambhuprasad Gokuldas as the nominee of Mr. Surajmal with whom the said deceased was serving as a clerk under the following circumstances:

On the 27th February 1912 the defendant had entered into an agreement with one Tatya Saheb Holkar for the purchase from the latter of his bunglow situated at Nepean Sea Road at the price of Rs. 66,000. The agreement was entered into by the defendants in the name of his mother Hajiani Ashadbai. The said Tatya Saheb Holkar was unable to carry out the said agreement as he had prior thereto entered into another agreement for the sale of the same property to me M. C. Khambatta, who obtained a decree for the specific performance of his contract in Suit No. 413 of 1912 filed in this Hon. Court against the said T. S. Holkar. In the said suit, the said Tatya Saheb Holkar was represented by Messrs. Surajmal and Co. After the decision of the said suit Mr. Surajmal instigated this defendant to file a suit against the said Tatya Saheb Holkar for breach of his contract with this defendant for the sale to him of the said property. This defendant was unwilling to file any such suit as the said Tatya Saheb Holkar was willing to repay this defendant the amount of earnest money with interest, but Mr. Surajmal advised, this defendant that he was entitled to damages for the breach of the said contract and said that he (Mr. Surajmal) would use his influence with his client the said Tatya Saheb Holkar and get him to pay this defendant the sum of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 by way of damages. Accordingly this defendant filed a suit against the said Tatya Saheb Holkar in this Honourable Court claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages. During the pendency of this suit it was arranged that if the defendant obtained Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 by way of damages Mr. Surajmal was to be paid Rs. 3,000 by the defendant and in consequence of the said arrangement the promissory note sued on was passed in favour of the said Sambhuprasad G. Gandi as the latter said that it would not look good for the note to be in the name of Mr. Surajmal.

The said suit against the said Tatya Saheb Holkar was settled by Mr. Surajmal with this defendant for Rs. 9,000 for damages. When Mr. Surajmal gave this defendant a cheque in payment of Rs. 9,000 he demanded payment for himself of Rs. 3,000 under the said promissory note, but the defendant declined to pay the same as Mr. Surajmal's promise was to get this defendant at least Rs. 20,000 by way of damages."

SURAJMAL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

It is material here to note that in effect Mr. Dada charged two matters: (1) That the person really bringing the suit was Mr. Surajmal and not Mr. Bhagwandas and that the claim as made was a false claim; and (2) that Mr. Surajmal as a solicitor had behaved in a very questionable manner in the matter of the suit between Mr. Dada and Tatya Saheb Holkar. The suit on the promissory note duly came on for hearing but by that time Mr. Surajmal had ceased to be Bhagwandas's attorney. Two witnesses were called to prove the loan of Rs. 3,000 and under cross-examination apparently presented a sorry appearance. Then Mr. Surajmal appeared as a witness, but not to prove the loan. He appeared as a witness to refute Mr. Dada's attack on himself, and he did this early in the case; though he might have waited until the defendant had given evidence and secured the advantage of exposing the defendant to cross-examination before he himself appeared as a witness. He did not appear to say that there was a loan or to speak to the promissory note sued on. He deposed that he had nothing to do with that promissory note and on that part of the case was, as events happened, never cross-examined. He was cross-examined however as to his part in the suit between Mr. Dada and Tatya Saheb Holkar and undoubtedly he did not acquit himself very well, for he professed himself unable to remember certain matters which he might fairly be expected to recollect. There the case ended for the day and on the following Monday when the case was called on, the plaintiff Bhagwandas consented to the claim being dismissed with costs and the judge observed that he had adopted a wise course. Mr. Dada consequently did not appear as a witness and was not examined or cross-examined.

A GRAVE ALLEGATION.

The articles complained of by the plaintiff, Mr. Surajmal, have been quoted in full by my Lord the Chief Justice and I need not repeat the quotations. On the facts appearing, I think the writer would have been within the limits of fair comment had he said that the claim made by Bhagwandas was extremely suspicious, indeed probably false and that the allegations against Mr. Surajmal both as to professional misconduct and as to his part in Bhagwandas's suit had not, owing to the collapse of the case, been satisfactorily met and that they demanded further and fuller enquiry. That would have been legitimate comment. But Mr. Horniman went further than this. He wrote: "That the plaintiff (Bhagwandas) was merely the creature of Mr. Surajmal admits of little doubt in view of the circumstances revealed." This when taken with the rest of the article in which it appears, amounts to saying that Mr. Surajmal, there was little doubt, had committed the serious criminal offence of engineering a false claim. It is a grievous thing to say of any man, an atrocious thing to say of a solicitor, unless it is true or unless there are the strongest grounds for saying it. It is not true: Mr. Horniman does not contend that it is true. Then, were there strong grounds for saying it? I think the grounds were not strong enough. What were they?:—

(1) Mr. Dada alleged in his written statement that the claim on the promissory note was false and that it was engineered by Mr. Surajmal and described in detail how this was so because of Mr. Surajmal's intimate connection with the suit between Mr. Dada and Tatya Saheb Holkar.

(2) The claim on the promissory note was probably a false claim for it had completely broken down.

(3) Mr. Surajmal had undoubtedly been intimately connected with Tatya Saheb Holkar's suit.

(4) The promissory note was in favour of a person who at the time it was made, was Mr. Surajmal's clerk.

(5) Mr. Surajmal had presented the plaint in the suit on the promissory note.

He had given evidence in that suit on the side of the plaintiff and had apparently not acquitted himself satisfactorily.

What were the circumstances on the other side?:—

(1) There was no ostensible connection between Tatya Saheb's suit and the promissory note or the suit on it.

(2) Everything that Mr. Dada asserted, except this connection, might be prefectly true and yet would not indicate that Mr. Surajmal was the real owner of the promissory note; apart from Mr. Dada's allegations there was no ostensible or inherently probable connection between the two suits.

(3) Mr. Surajmal had not directly supported the claim on the promissory note.

(4) He had appeared as a witness in circumstances which placed him at a greater advantage than there was any need for: in other words he had adopted the earliest and the most courageous method of clearing his character.

(5) He was not cross-examined as to his direct connection with the promissory note, so any inferences as to what would have transpired had he been so cross-examined were absolutely conjectural.

(6) He had failed, in so far as he failed, under cross-examination, merely on matters concerning the suit between Mr. Dada and Tatya Saheb Holkar.

(7) Mr. Dada had not been examined or cross-examined, so his story remains untested.

NOT FAIR COMMENT.

Treating myself as a jury I should hold on these circumstances that it was not fair comment to write as Mr. Horniman wrote. It was of course apparently quite possible that what Mr. Dada alleged was true: it was a view which undoubtedly a reasonable man might have adopted. But it was a very conjectural view; especially, as Mr. Surajmal had not been cross-examined about the promissory note and as Mr. Dada had not given evidence. To adopt that view meant reliance to far too great an extent on the untested assertions of Mr. Dada not supported by anything in the cross-examination of Mr. Surajmal which bore directly on the making of the promissory note or the question who was its real owner. It is not to my thinking fair comment on so conjectural a foundation to write in a newspaper of a person by name that probably he has committed what is in effect a serious criminal offence.

PARTISAN CRITICISM.

In writing as he did it is quite plain to my mind that Mr. Horniman eschewed impartiality; he took sides and became a partisan. This is natural enough when become aware of the kind of inquiry Mr. Horniman made before writing the articles. He not only had before him the pleadings in the suit and the evidence as reported in "The Bombay Chronicle," but he saw Mr. Engineer about the case. Mr. Engineer was a former clerk of Mr. Surajmal and at the time the articles were written was on bad terms with him. Mr. Engineer also had had to do with preparing Mr. Dada's defence and supplied Mr. Horniman with a copy of observations prepared for Mr. Dada's Counsel. These observations had not in fact been given to or read by the Counsel for Mr. Dada at or before the hearing of the suit; but they had been prepared and they describe the whole matter in the most unfavourable light for Mr. Surajmal. It is unlikely that Mr. Horniman would be led to an impartial view of the case by seeing Mr. Engineer or by reading the observations. Now a journalist or an editor is not bound to be impartial, but when he becomes a partizan he takes greater risks, though no doubt he writes more interesting matter, than when he remains impartial. This is more especially so when the writing gives currency to charges reflecting very seriously on the honesty and professional conduct of an individual. I do not use the word partizan in any derogatory sense but according to its true meaning. We are almost all of us partizans when we take to criticism and the law allows a greater latitude to partizan criticism of the public utterances and doings of public men; of persons who advertise themselves; of books, plays works of art and so forth; but not so much latitude to criticisms of the honesty and reputation of individuals. Public policy encourages freedom of speech in the one case, not in the other and the standard of fair comment is different in the two classes of cases.

FACT OR LAW?

The question before us is almost if not quite entirely one of fact and not of law; what is fair comment never has been and presumably never will be defined. It is a matter for a judge of facts to determine in each particular case in the light of the circumstances of the case. But I have said that the standard of fair comment when a person's personal character is assailed is different from the standard where there is merely criticism of public matter. That may appear to be a statement of law, though personally I think it is not but merely an indication of the frame of mind in which as a judge of facts I approach the case. But if it is a statement of law there is it seems to me excellent authority for it. I rely on the concluding part of the judgment in Wason v. Walter L. R. vol. IV. 1868-69 at page 96; especially this passage:

"As to the latter, the jury were told that they must be satisfied that the article was an honest and fair comment on the facts,—in other words that, in the first place, they must be satisfied that the comments had been made with an honest belief in their justice, but that this was not enough, inasmuch as such belief might originate in the blindness of party zeal, or in personal or political aversion; that a person taking upon himself publicly to criticise and to condemn the conduct or motives of another, must bring to the task not only an honest sense of justice but also a reasonable degree of judgment and moderation, so that the result may be what a jury shall deem, under the circumstances of the case, a fair and legitimate criticism on the conduct and motives of the party who is the object of censure."

Also on Fletcher-Moultons L. J.'s judgment in the case of Hurst v. Star Newspaper Co. Ltd., L. R. K. B. D. 1908 vol. II., p. 309 and especially on this passage at p. 321:

"Any other interpretation would amount to saying that where facts were only enough to raise a suspicion of a criminal or disgraceful motive, a writer might allege such motive as a fact and protect himself under a plea of fair comment. No such latitude is allowed by English Law."

As compared with the accusation of a serious criminal offence, the further accusation of unprofessional conduct is less important; though it has occupied a large share of the attention of the judges both here and in the trial court. Taken by themselves the portions of the articles relating to the professional misconduct are certainly less unfair than the portions relating to the criminal offence. But they are so mingled together and so interrelated that it is impossible to say what would be the character of the articles had they been confined to the case of professional misconduct.

ENOUGH TO SUSTAIN THE DECREE.

It is enough to sustain the decree of the trial Court, that the comments on the accusation of a criminal offence are found not to be fair comment and I think that decree should be sustained. But I do not think that Macleod J.'s judgment on the libel regarding professional misconduct is shown to be wrong. The writer set out one absolute misstatement of fact about the cheque, and one assertion that "it is alleged" whereas it was not so alleged anywhere in the proceedings before the Court. Whether these were excusable misstatements, and if so whether the general effect of the allegations justified the articles are questions of fact and I am far from sure that Macleod J.'s conclusions were wrong on those questions of fact.

After the judgments were delivered his Lordship the Chief Justice remarked that the Court would have to affirm the judgment of the Lower Court with costs. Mr. Setalvad thereupon requested that he should be allowed to argue the question and after some discussion his Lordship allowed the further consideration of the matter to be postponed to Thursday next.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Photo by Subodh Studio, Calcutta.

Who has just vacated the Governorship of Bengal and arrives in Bombay to-day en route for England.

FRENCH RED CROSS.

MATINEE AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Excelsior Theatre was on Monday last the scene of a musical and theatrical matinee under the presidency of M. H. Martin, Consul for France, which was organised by the Salle Francaise in aid of the French Red Cross. The threatre was filled to overflowing by a cosmopolitan gathering. The programme consisted of two parts, the first of which was opened by the Orchestra of the Excelsior Theatre by striking up the tune of "La Marseillaise" in keeping with the occasion. This was followed by the drawing of the Lucky Bag prizes which were the gifts from the sympathisers and well-wishers of the movement, and which consisted of vases, books, statuettes, French Red Cross Stamps etc.

Mr. M. E. Dhairiasheel sang a Hindustani song which was much appreciated. A piano duet, Moszkowski's Spanish Dance, was rendered by Mlle. L. Benjamin and Mlle. D. Jensen, who were deservedly applauded. Mr. W. A. Gautray sang 'Ce que c'est qu'un drapeau' by La Marseille and his voice and the verve with which he sang necessitated an encore. M. Paul Nijinsky gave the "Ballet de Coppelia" by Leo Delibes. His slim and supple body lent itself admirably to the varied movements of the ballet. M. Nijinsky's art is of a high order and his performance was characteristic of the highest interpretation of his art as practised in Russia. His performance of a Russian national dance was even better and evoked enthusiastic applause.

Mme. Shirin J. Chinoy sang the Waltz, song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" very sweetly and with a true French accent. In response to an encore she gave a charming rendering of "Home Sweet Home." One of the most delightful items of the musical part of the programme was the rendering of the Bhopal Air on the Dilrooba by Mr. B. B. Sitarwalla, a most accomplished artist. Not less pleasing to the audience was his subsequent rendering of some Western melodies on the same instrument. Messieurs C. E. Sutton, E. Hauser, A.M. Green, Clement Robinson played Gabriel Faure's "Second Quartette, G. Minor, op. 45, first movement, allegro molto moderato, on the violin, viola, cello and the piano with spirit and good execution. Sustained applause greeted their performance and the audience would have been delighted to hear them again.

The Comedy of Labiche entitled "Embrassons-nous, Folleville" was then performed. Mlle. C. Grant impersonated Berthe, Manicamp's daughter, Prof. L. Peltier the hot-tempered marquess Manicamp, M. P. Gazal the weak-willed youth Folleville, M. D. Bhavsar the suitor Viscount Chatenay, M. T. R. N. Cama the Prince's Chamberlain and M. P. D. Jeejeebhoy the servants. The role of Berthe was extremely well-sustained by Mlle. C. Grant and that of Manicamp was admirably filled by Prof. Peltier. Special praise is also due to Mr. Bhavsar, whose acting and French accent were excellent. The proceedings concluded with a fine rendering of "La Marseillaise" by Mr. W. E. Gautray and the playing of "God Save the King." It was a successful and brilliant matinee and the organisers are to be congratulated on their success. The proceeds of the matinee will constitute a substantial contribution the French Red Cross Fund.

The Excelsior Theatre Company generously placed their theatre and the services of their Orchestra at the disposal of the organisers of the matinee; the conductor, M. J. P. Da Costa, accompanied the songs, moreover, with his usual skill.

SPAIN'S GIANT SUBMARINE.

CLAIMED TO BE THE FINEST AFLOAT

One of the largest and most powerful submarines in the world, a Spanish boat built in America and said to be the finest afloat, is described by the New York newspapers just to hand.

The monster undersea fighter is the Isaac Peral. She was built at Quincy (Mass.) by the Electric Boat Company for the Spanish Navy. She is about 200 feet long and in her size and dimensions is similar to the German submarine the U 53. She is of the 800-ton type and can make 15 knots per hour when running on the surface and 10½ when submerged. She has a radius of action of 5,500 sea miles and when submerged her radius is approximately 100 miles.

Two 600 horse-power Diesel engines, made at the Groton plant of the Electric Boat Company, supply the power when she is running on the surface. The famous German subsea freighter, the Deutschland, has a total horse-power of 900, and the Peral has a surface speed of over 50 per cent. in excess of the German submarine.

The Isaac Peral was christened for a Spanish naval officer who, in 1887, completed Spain's first practical submarine, which was named the Peral. Lieutenant Peral was given a title and the sum of $100,000. Some idea of the advance in submarine construction since then may be gained when one compares the Isaac Peral with Lieutenant Peral's first boat, which was 70ft. long with a beam of 8ft. 6in. and a displacement of 87 tons. She was of 60 horse-power and had one torpedo tube but no guns.

It is stated that she will not be convoyed across the Atlantic. She is expected to arrive shortly.—The "Daily Mail."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN PUNJAB.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

Under the orders of the local Government a general Educational Conference will meet in Lahore on April 25th and the following days. The Director of Public Instruction will preside. In addition to leading officers of the Educational Department a number of non-officials interested in education, European and Indian have been invited to attend. A provisional list of subjects which has been suggested for discussion includes such subjects as the improvement of the teaching of vernaculars in schools, the carrying to a higher stage in Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools of the vernaculars as a medium of instruction, the postponement of the teaching of English to the middle stage of school education, the "method" of teaching English, the simplification of curriculum in secondary schools, inclusion of mutual training in the school curriculum, the training of teachers of oriental classical languages, the taking of steps in view of the increasing supply of trained graduates to induce managers of aided secondary schools to employ trained instead of untrained men, the system on which subventions for extending primary education should be given to local bodies, the existing system of making grants to primary and elementary schools, the shortening of school hours (a) in secondary schools and (b) in village primary schools, with a view to children helping in agricultural work, the promulgation of uniform rules for regulation of provident fund for teachers, and medical inspection of students in schools and schools tournaments.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I would not have plunged in the controversy now going on in the columns of your paper regarding the much criticised and misunderstood College of Commerce but that certain statements are made in the concluding paragraphs of your correspondent "Commerce" which need to be refuted. He has evidently high ideals of commercial education, for he expects "men, specially educated in a commercial college, to aim at being leaders of the commerce of the country, to help to substitute the light of science for the rule-of-thumb methods that at present guide our commercial maganates," and therefore resents the Principal's "seeking clerical jobs for successful graduates of the College." It is the misfortune of idealists to soar aloft in the clouds and thereby to lose touch with the practical world. Otherwise he would have found, as humble units like myself in the world of commerce have found, that in no country in the world are graduates of commerce, even though they be from "the great European institutions," installed soon after their graduation as *leaders of commerce*. All of them have to serve a hard period of apprenticeship of years before they get admission in the circle of the elect and what is the form of apprenticeship in this country but clerkship with some firm or other Is it a heinous crime on the part of the Principal that he goes out of his way and tries to find out openings for his students at leading commercial houses and departments where admission can be had with great difficulty? I cannot understand the psychology of people who traduce the head of an educational institution who, instead of quietly drawing his salary goes personally to different people to get a good chance for his students. It is the way of the world however. People abuse Principals of Arts Colleges who cannot do anything for their students, they also abuse the Principal of the Commercial College who takes pains for his students. If the graduates of the Commercial Colleges are not to be clerks but at once to be "leaders of commerce" the present leaders of commerce must look to their laurels. One should not be surprised if Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and many other honoured names are passed over by their respective shareholders at the next elections of directors in favour of graduates of the College of Commerce for whom it is a degradation according to your correspondent, to be mere clerks.—Yours, etc.,

"X. Y. Z."

Bombay, Mar. 27.

RESEARCH IN HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

NARSIMHA PARSAD HARIPRASAD BUCH METAPHYSICS PRIZE.

Mr. Seshadri, Vice-Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, writes that the subject for the thesis for the above competition for the year 1918, will be "The Historical Order of the Four Systems of Philosophy, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya and Vedanta as proved by their Internal Evidence." The value of the Prize will be Rs. 500 as a special case for the next year. The competition thesis should be written in English or Hindi and should be sent in to the Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, on or before the 1st of May, 1918. Each thesis should be sent in a sealed cover together with a declaration that it is *bona fide* the writer's own composition, and also an affidavit countersigned by a local Judicial Officer, or by the Principal of any College with which the Competitor has been connected in the past, to the effect that the competitor is a strict teetotaler and vegetarian.

The decision of the Judges will be announced on the 1st of August 1918, and the prize-money will be forwarded to the successful competitor immediately after the announcement.

Any enquiries about the prize may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Central Hindu College, Benares.

KIRKEE SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

The trial at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before Justice Macleod and a common jury of Lieut Edgar Cumbo MacWilliam on the charge of attempting to murder Sergeant Hill of the Supply and Transport Corps, at Kirkee, ended yesterday in the acquittal of the accused, the Jury bringing in an unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Nadkarni appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the accused.

MRS. HILL FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the resumption of the trial yesterday the cross-examination of Mrs. Hill was continued by Mr. Binning. Witness said that on the Sunday her husband arrived he threatened to kill the accused in her presence. She communicated this threat to the accused that day. On Monday she, her husband the accused and a friend had tea together. They all lunched together, she believed, on Sunday after her husband's arrival. On Tuesday after return from the station she suggested to her husband that she should go with him for three years and if she then still wanted to go to the accused she should be at liberty to do so. She also told her husband that her love for him was that of a sister. The accused returned a photograph of hers to her husband on Tuesday. She sent a message to the accused saying that her husband was angry and asking him not to go out. As she left the dining room she saw the accused and her husband close together. Altogether the accused paid her three visits at Adra. She left Adra for Poona on 28th December and arrived at Poona on the 31st December. She went into the bungalow on the 2nd January.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon witness said that her husband first suggested to her that she was unfaithful to him at Adra.

Examined by the Court witness said that she heard the shots about five minutes after her husband went a second time into the drawing room. She did not hear what they were talking about. Their voices were not raised.

Colonel Brown was then called.

Examined by Mr. Weldon he said that Captain Ensor was ill and was unable to come and give evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said that neurasthenia caused great depression and he had heard of people suffering from that trouble wishing to commit suicide.

A medical report made by Captain Ensor as to the wounds inflicted on Sergeant Hill was then put in.

Mr Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, was then called and examined as to the condition of the bungalow after the shooting on the 16th January and the articles found in the bungalow.

Mr. Weldon here said he had no further evidence to call.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Weldon then read a statement made by the accused to Captain Corbould on the 17th January at 11-30 a.m.

The accused's statement before the Committing Magistrate was then read by the Clerk of the Crown.

Questioned by the Court the accused said he wished to make a further statement.

Mr. Binning then read the statement of the accused, which was as follows,—

"I am a Scotsman by birth and my age is 25 years. When war broke out in August 1914 I was employed in the Public Works Department in Egypt and was stationed at Cairo. In November 1914 I resigned my appointment in Egypt, and went to England with a view to joining the British Army and going to France. I was enrolled in the Artists Rifles as a Private and subsequently became a Sergeant. I remained with them in training until May 1915 when I was gazetted a Second-Lieutenant in the Third South Lancashire Regiment. In November 1915 I was sent to India and was attached on my arrival in December 1915 to the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment which was then stationed at Quetta. As it appeared improbable that the South Lancashire Regiment would be sent to the front I applied for a transfer to the Indian Army in the hope that I might be sent to Mesopotamia or British East Africa. With a view to fit myself for the Indian Army I undertook the study of three vernacular languages, namely, Pushtu, Baluchi and Hindustani. In February 1916 I passed at Quetta the Lower Standard in Baluchi, and in May 1916 I passed also at Quetta, the Higher Standard in Baluchi. In July 1916 I passed at Quetta the Lower Standard Pushtu and failed in October 1916 also at Quetta, in the Higher Standard, Pushtu. I was to have sat in Calcutta in January 1917 for the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, but was transferred to Kirkee before the date of the examination. Ever since the present war broke out, I have spared no effort to proceed on active service on behalf my country.

A VICTIM OF CHRONIC NEURASTHENIA.

I had no idea that Sergeant Hill intended to charge me with an attempt to murder him. I made no such attempt and Sergeant Hill knows it. If I had desired to murder Sergeant Hill I had every opportunity of doing so. My intention was to commit suicide, and it was in the struggle to prevent me from carrying out my intention that Sergeant Hill received his injuries.

I am now and have for many years past been a sufferer from chronic neurasthenia, the effect of which is to cause me to become under stress of emotion, intensely depressed and on a previous occasion viz., while in Egypt in April 1909 I attempted to take my life by swallowing a tabloid of corrosive sublimate. I produce as part of this supplemental statement an extract in French from the Records of the Association, Internationale D'Assistance Publique of Cairo together with the official translation thereof, which shows that I was treated by that Association after having made the attempt aforesaid. My name in that Extract is given as Edgar Cumbo. The reason for this is that I was registered as a British Subject of Cairo at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Cairo under the name of Edgar MacWilliam Cumbo, as will be seen from the certificate now produced by me issued by His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cairo under date, the 4th of March 1910. The reason for registering under that name was that when I joined the Egyptian Survey Department at Cairo in 1909, I had a cousin in Cairo whose name was also Edgar Cumbo MacWilliam and who was also in the Survey Department. Accordingly, with the permission of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cairo, I registered myself as Edgar MacWilliam Cumbo to avoid confusion with my cousin. As my father subsequently objected to this registration, I re-registered at the next annual registration in 1910, as Edgar Cumbo MacWilliam.

I also produce as part of this supplemental statement an affidavit by Dr. Grech of Cairo sworn at Cairo on the 28th February 1917 testifying to the fact that I consulted him on many occasions during the years 1909 and 1913 and was treated by him for neurasthenia from which I was then and still am a constant sufferer. In 1914 while on leave in England I consulted Professor Herdan of Paris, a Specialist on nervous diseases, who treated me for neurasthenia. He was an Austrian and his deposition cannot be obtained. Since I joined the Army I have not consulted any doctor and for two reasons, namely, first I was afraid that my departure for the front might be delayed, and secondly I had ceased to believe in the existence of a cure for chronic neurasthenia, but continued to treat myself on the lines indicated by Professor Herdan.

PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

I am not guilty of the charges preferred against me and I pray that I may be acquitted. I desire however to express the deepest regret for my conduct, which has led to such unfortunate and unforeseen results. I bear no ill-will or ill-feeling and I have never borne any ill-will or ill-feeling towards Sergeant Hill. The cause of all this trouble is the very deep affection which I had and still have for Mrs. Hill and which proved stronger than I could withstand."

Mr. Binning said he did not wish to call evidence.

Messrs. Weldon and Binning then addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown and the accused respectively.

"NOT GUILTY."

After his Lordship had summed up the jury retired to consider their verdict. After some time the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty on both the charges.

His Lordship, in acquitting the accused addressing him said that the jury had found him not guilty and he would therefore be discharged. His Lordship, however, wished to address to him a few words before he left the Court a free man. He hoped the past had taught him a lesson and that he would in future endeavour to the best of his power to serve his country.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY CLERK.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Suryaprasad Narayan, a clerk in the employ of Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and Co., naval constractors, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,000. It was stated for the complainants that it was the accused's duty to make out the cheques and keep them until the merchant came for them. He drew up a cheque for Rs. 3,000 in favour of Mr. B. K. Irani on the Bank of Bombay and absented himself from the office on the 19th and 20th idem. The manager, Mr. L. R. Batliboi, grew suspicious and he found that the cheque in question had not been, as usual, made payable "to order," and Mr. Irani denied having received it. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused had received the amount for the cheque and he was arrested at Broach by the Police. Sergeant Bull was sent to Broach and he recovered from a cycle dealer named Chandulal, Rs. 1,402. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said after spending Rs. 100 he had given the balance to Chandulal, who had absconded. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Shanker Dinanath and Khanderao Pandurang, aged 17 and 16 years respectively with theft of a cycle belonging to Abdul Karim Ebrahim. It was stated for the complainant that he was a servant in the employ of the Wellington Cycle Company and was sent to the Apollo Street Post Office on Monday, the 11th instant. He kept his cycle outside and went in. When he returned the machine was stolen. It was eventually found in the shop of one Gordhandas Premji and the accused were pointed out by him.

Both the accused were convicted; the first was bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months; the second accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES AND PLEADERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Public Services Commission Report, though disappointing in many respects, has at least one satisfaction, viz., the improvement of the Judiciary. It will put a stop to the general cry that the Subordinate Judges are poorly paid and that the service does not allure really competent and first-rate men to join it. The various changes proposed in this line, viz., the start of Rs. instead of Rs. 150 per month, chances of rising upto to Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 800 and also of some of them being taken as District and Sessions Judges and other desirable alterations are likely to attract some able and promising young pleaders, with the likely result that in the near future the general tone of our Judiciary should be raised and the competency of the Bench strengthened.

The rules laid down by Government for the recruiting of this service, make provision for two classes of candidates, those practising at the Bar and those serving on qualifying posts. There are no hard and fast rules either as to preference from either class or as to any percentage from each, but the latter, it seems, has the advantage inasmuch as they have their superiors to back them up notwithstanding in some cases the operation of the age-limit. Once to get in, win the high estimation of superiors and sub-judgeships are sure to follow them. With pleaders the case is different; they do not often choose to apply knowing that they do not command the requisite recommendation.

It is for the Government to say from past experience, which of the two classes, has given better and more competent sub-judges. But this much can be brought forward without hesitation that, should the Government be pleased to give preference to really competent young pleaders doing well at the Bar, who will now be induced to join owing to improved prospects in the line, they will make as good sub-judges if not better than those on qualifying posts. Moreover the low salaries attached to qualifying posts with a few exceptions are not at all attractive to LL.B.'s with any ability. They would prefer waiting at the Bar for qualifying themselves and make good pleaders or good judges if taken before 30.

With the changes in the line and improvements as recommended by the Commission, it is absolutely necessary for the Government to consider the question of recruitment to decide which of the two classes mentioned above deserves preference, to see that only the best men available are selected and to enhance the age-limit if found necessary.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

A press communiqué states:—With reference to the press communiqué which was issued from the Commerce and Industry Department on the 8th November 1916 regarding free casualty telegrams it is notified for general information that with effect from the 27th March 1917, all telegraphic enquiries from relatives of British officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men should be addressed to "Casualties," Simla. Officers commanding depots etc., will act accordingly when enquiries are received from relatives of Indian ranks by them.

GERMAN WAR METHODS

TERRIBLE CHARGES OF BARBARITY.

TORTURE OF THE WOUNDED.

A further report of the Commission appointed by the Tsar to inquire into German atrocities was issued in mail week, says the "Daily News and Leader."

The report, which is accompanied by photographs, some of a most revolting character, deals with outrages committed during various stages of the war.

Dealing with the employment of explosive bullets, the Commission certify that they have investigated and substantiated no less than 1,873 cases of Russian soldiers wounded by them. These figures, however, give but a very faint idea of the enemy's use of those diabolical weapons, as they comprise only the comparatively few cases in which the victims survived. The enemy began to use explosive bullets at all points of the front from the very beginning, in spite of their constant declaration that they were only employed for range finding.

In this connection it is significant that their systematic use induced a number of Austrian officers, to address a protest to the War Ministry at Vienna, in which they said: "The wounds caused by these bullets are frightful. In the name of humanity we protest against the further use of them, and beg you to discontinue the use of these range-finding cartridges." That these bullets are used in enormous quantities is proved by the fact that at one village 10,000 were found, and that in one period between September and January over 31,000 were collected along one front only of the Russian Army. Austrian machine-guns have also been captured provided with explosive ammunition, and it has been proved that for whole days together the enemy kept up uninterrupted rifle and machine-gunfire entirely with explosive bullets.

AGONY OF THE WOUNDED.

One section of the report deals with the employment of corrosive acids for increasing the sufferings of men put hors de combat, and says: "The enemy . . . pours burning and corrosive fluids over the Russian soldiers. . . . The effects of the use of acids are frightful. When it falls upon the body it burns deeply through the clothes, the skin at once begins to smoke, the flesh falls away from the bones, and the latter become carbonised. The men attacked with these acids generally expire in the most awful agonies. The suffering victims very rarely survive. Jars containing a fluid for destroying eyesight have also been discovered in the possession of a German officer and soldiers who were taken prisoners."

Instances are cited of the deliberate killing of wounded Russians, who were brutally murdered by bullet wounds and sabre cuts. In one case a German Red Cross stretcher-bearer, when asked to bandage a wounded man, coolly drew a revolver and twice shot the unfortunate man.

A TORTURED COSSACK.

One section deals with the torture of a wounded Cossack with a view to extorting information. The examining officer, when the Cossack did not reply to his questions, struck his victim with his fist, saying: "Speak up, you Russian swine!"

The man was then conducted to a torture chamber, where he was stripped naked and placed upon a table. The officer then attached an electric needle connected with a dynamo to the Cossack's wounded leg, and applied the torture for half an hour. The victim heroically refused to give any information, and the torturing process was repeated on the two following days. This proving unsuccessful, the officer applied a bar of red-hot iron and rubbed it over the Cossack's feet. In spite of his frightful sufferings the latter managed to escape.

During an advance on the Russian left flank, the Germans placed a company of Russian infantry prisoners in boats, took them out one by one, and after raising them on the points of their bayonets, threw them into the river.

During a village fight the Germans captured 30 Russian soldiers, and imprisoned them in a house for three days without food or medical assistance. When the Germans withdrew, they set fire to the house after placing cartridges in the roof. Ten managed to crawl out, but the rest were burnt to death.

FREE NIGHT CLASS AT DADAR.

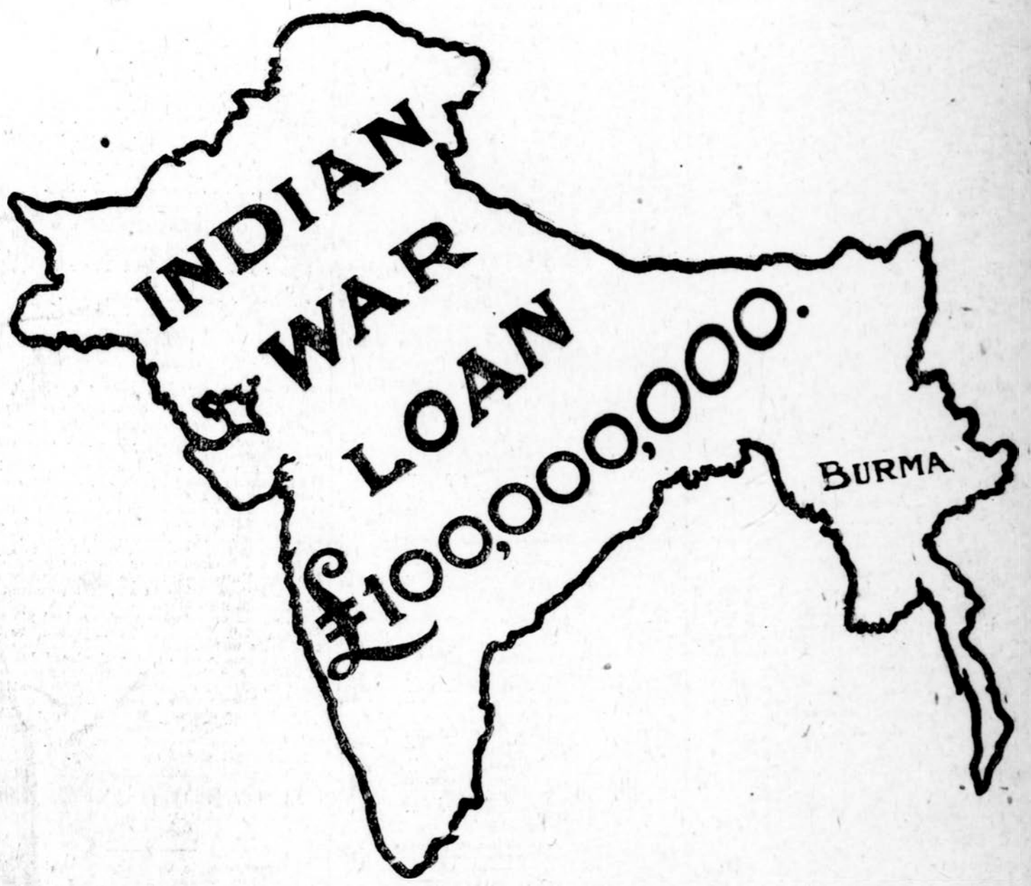
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is proposed to open a Free Night Class (Anglo-Vernacular) from the 1st April 1917 for the benefit of the poor and the workmen. For the present the class will be conducted in my residence (Ambre's House, near Miranda's Chawl), Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar and it is open to all to whatever class or community they may belong. Intending persons are requested to kindly inform the undersigned of their desire to attend the class themselves or send those whom they are interested with, beforehand for knowing further particulars about the same.—Yours etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, May 25.

GERMANY WATCHES YOU
GERMANY FEARS YOU



It is YOUR Duty
to Find the Money.

SOLDIERS' MARRIAGES.

MAJOR DARWIN ON STATE ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Eugenics Education Society celebrated the Galton anniversary on February 17 by a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. After dinner there was a discussion on "The Disabled Sailor and Soldier and the Future of Our Race."

Major Leonard Darwin, who presided, said that those who had fought and survived should have homes not inferior to the homes of their fathers, and should be encouraged, if they desired, to marry, so that as many British as possible should be able in future to boast of having the heroes of this war among their ancestry. According to existing rules, small allowances might be made for each child born of a marriage contracted before discharge, but no allowance might be granted for children born subsequently. The State, in effect, said to the disabled bachelor soldier, "Marry or not, just as you please, but mind you don't have any children"; and this was in effect to abandon the effort to ensure that the good qualities of the man should be passed on as largely as possible to future generations. When work was being obtained under the State, the authorities should provide adequate quarters for a growing family, or adequate wages to enable them to be found. "Men with encumbrances need not apply" was a notice which in future should be anathematized. He had been told that a number of men had been captured by women on the streets of London and married to them. He could not say whether it was true, but if it was it was a national calamity.

Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., chairman of the London War Pensions Committee, said that the authorities seemed unable to decide whether disabled men who needed remaking for civil life should be retained in the Army for that purpose or handed over at once to the civil organization. The civil organization had no power of discipline. He could not help thinking some combination of military and civil effort ought to be possible. If the Army could not keep these men, he hoped the system of pensions and allowances would be so arranged as to offer strong inducements to men to accept training. An institution was being provided at Golders-hill for neurasthenics. They were to mix with men who were perfectly sound in nerves although suffering from wounds, and who were chosen for their cheerful disposition.

NEW OFFER.
FOR Rs.3
500 address cards and
free present of one
FANCY CALENDAR.
We are booking orders for the above cards with your name, address and trade advertisement neatly printed thereon in coloured ink upto the end of March.
CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
Elphinstone Circle,
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TEL. NO. 2730.

"PLAFENO"
PREVENTS AND CURES,
PLAGUE, AGUE, FEVER.
NO matter which.
Has saved thousands of lives.
Small size 4 ans; large Re. 1 each.
V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .
Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of
ATLAS TONIC
and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for
SLEEPLESSNESS.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Frasers
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Wednesday, Mar. 21st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
29,000	were allotted to Calcutta	..	88,000
57,000	" " to Bombay	..	
..	" " to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32

" Bombay at 1/4 5/32

Min Rate Received: Calcutta 63% (above that rate in full); Bombay 63% (above that rate in full.)

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
3,83,000	were allotted to Calcutta	..	11,49,000
6,39,000	" " to Bombay	..	
1,27,000	" to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 1/4.

" Bombay at 1/4 1/4.

Min Rate Received: Calcutta 63% (above that rate in full); Bombay 63% (above that rate in full.)

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
33,68,000	were allotted to Calcutta	..	1,07,64,000
49,32,000	" " to Bombay	..	
24,64,000	" to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32

" Bombay at 1/4 5/32

Min, Rate Received: Calcutta 63% (above that rate in full); Bombay 63% (above that rate in full.)

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ..	1,20,00,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Thursday, Mar. 22nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion'	54,000,000	Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits'	67,300,000	Dec.	18,500,000
Other do.'	124,300,000	Inc.	5,200,000
Govt. Securities	24,100,000	No change.	
Other do.'	151,300,000	Dec.	13,600,000
Notes and Gold'	34,600,000	Inc.	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 22nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	7,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.63 Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5/8
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	72½

New York, Mar. 21st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.63+44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5/8
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	72½

New York, March 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	12,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.19—25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	72½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5% per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	65
Government Securities 3%	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Mar. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½%	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex On London at Paris Francs	27.86

GOAT SKINS.

London, Mar. 21st.

Sale closed to-day firm 665 B/s sold

Goat skins Madras 3 to 4d. higher.

SHEEP SKINS.

London, March. 22nd.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand

Sheep skins:—
Madras prime, " medium } 3d. dearer
Bombay .. 6d. dearer.

Tallows:—Quiet and unchanged.

STRENGTHEN THE CHEST.

PEPS THE REAL PROTECTION AGAINST CHILLS AND SORE THROAT.

When you breathe in the medicinal fumes that escape from a Peps tablet dissolving in the mouth, every part of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs is directly bathed with a germ-killing vapour.

The result is the complete destruction of the mischievous microbes that invade the breathing passages through the mouth and nostrils and start a chill or throat soreness.

The unique and distinguishing feature of Peps, the great throat disinfectant, is its volatile character. This enables Peps to circulate with the breath and reach even the innermost corners of the lungs, which are quite beyond the reach of liquid physic and lozenges swallowed into the stomach.

Not only do Peps most effectually disinfect the throat and lungs, but they give to these delicate parts the strength and power of resistance needed to ward off the perils arising from damp and chilly night air or from sudden changes in the atmosphere.

Peps are the genuine breatheable tablets and are consequently the incomparable remedy for the throat and chest. Sold by chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 a bottle or obtainable post free for Re. 1-2 direct from Messrs. Kemp & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 7478

PEPS
For COUGHS & COLDS

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 21st.

5½% 1925—1928	£86
4½% 1925—1945	£93½

London, Mar. 22nd.

5½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 21st.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Afloat	79.6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship April-May Done	95
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April	98

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	103
Linseed Calcutta March-April Value	107

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl. ..	22/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl. ..	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. ..	24/6
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apl. ..	24/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apl. ..	24/10

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June ..	3/2

London, Mar. 22nd.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Afloat	79/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-Mar. Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Quoted Mar.-Apr.	96
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-Apr.	99

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. Sellers	108
Linseed Calcutta Mar.-Apr. Value	107

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Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apr. ..	22/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apr. ..	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apr. ..	24/6
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apr. ..	24/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apr. ..	24/10

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June ..	3/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mar. 27.

The Market at Colaba opened very steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 395 and after small fluctuations closed unchanged.

Some business has been reported in M. G. Fine Broach and Bengal May, other stapled styles are also firm.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach 405.
M. G. Fine Bengal 310.
M. G. K. Akola 374.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 27th.

Description.		Delivery April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M G ..	400	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G ..	408	406	405/12
Bengal,	F.G. M G ..	..	..	285/95
Bengal,	Fine M G ..	..	303	295/05
Bengal,	Superfine M G ..	..	..	310/20
Rajputana,	Fine M G ..	..	..	295/05
Sind Punjab,	Fine M G ..	..	..	295/05
Khan. Akola	Fine M G ..	..	372	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G ..	..	..	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G ..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G ..	..	..	355/73
Nagpore,	Fine M G ..	..	..	375/85
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G M ..	..	..	377/87
Khandeish,	Fine M.G. ..	..	359	330/45
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	330	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	300/10
Jalna	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	335/45
Indore,	I.G. M.G. ..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	390/00
Nander,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	325/35
Mathia,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar	Good ..	..	..	..
Coompta,	GoodM G ..	437	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G ..	408	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G ..	403	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 27th March, 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	313	308	298	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	311	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Sciude-Punjab (M G)	323	313	303	..	Ready
	..	315	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	360	332	..	Ready
	..	354	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	355	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	330	..	Ready
Nandid M.G.	..	..	423	..	Ready
Good (Fair Staple.)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	370	350	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	374	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Oomrawtee descriptions (M.G.)	..	367	345	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	..	..	..	..
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	373	358	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	376	361	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	..	..	..	..
Kamptl (M.G.	..	388	376	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	389	377	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	415	408	..	Ready
	..	412	..	..	Ready
	..	412	..	404	25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	422	407	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	412	397	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	353	341	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	410	May/June 17
Sawgd. Ginned	..	..	..	412	May/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	416	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	406	May/June 17
Mhaj (M.G.)	..	..	..	419	May/June 17
	..	..	..	421	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 27th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Banzla ..	45 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 2 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	8 12 0
" Gujar 75-25	43 8 0	8 8 0
" Gujar 50-50	41 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	38 8 0	7 13 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 8	7 13 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	35 0 0	5 0 0
Arandi	37 0 0	....

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 4 0
Linseed May	9 3 9
Linseed Sept.	10 0 0 (Nominal

BULLION.

The silver market is unchanged and quiet with a limited business passing.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 87-5.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 87-10.
Silver 2nd Sett. (May) Ex-duty 87-12

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Exes. 188.
3 Months Sight Francs, 194.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 166½.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 242.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened quite steady and there was a further rise in the prices. There were buyers chiefly for May delivery while business for April settlement was comparatively less.

Standards were placed a prices varying from 1,495 to 1,507½ Madhawjis from 1,665 to 1,690, Nagpurs from 2,340 to 2,350, Crescents from 218 12 to 222 8, Currimbhoys from 317/8 to 322/8, Fazulbhoys from 700 to 710, Indian Bleaching from 305 to 310, Pearls from 495 to 505, Swadeshis from 1,755 to 1,775.

Davids advanced and were steady at 480, Bombay United at 740 Ahmedabad Advance at 880, Indore Malwa at 445, Kastoorchand at 1,130, Simplex at 612/8.

Tata Iron ordys were unchanged at 240 and defds at 940. Katni ordys improved to 250 and defds to 825.

Shivrajpurs were quiet and placed between 43 and 42 and Central India Mining were quiet at 57 and Bombay Burmas at 940. Bombay Trams were steady at 322/8.

In Railway shares there is very little doing and Sialkote Narowals were quoted at 99 and Central Provinces Rys. at 97.

The market closed quite steady.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

The Forty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, yesterday, Mr. M. Nissim presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report, stated:—

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report with the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1916.

The accounts show a profit of Rs. 2,54,942-9-7; from which has to be deducted the balance from the last account, Rs. 2,05,935-7-8; leaving a disposable total of, Rs. 49,007-1-11.

It proposed to deal with this amount as follows:—

To be written off for depreciation of Machinery, Rs. 45,000-0-0; To be carried forward, Rs. 4,007-1-11; Rs. 49,007-1-11.

During the year Rs. 63,081-12-11 have been spent for the extension of the Weaving Shed and alterations to the Dye House for improving the light and enabling better supervision. The Mill building machinery and other contents are insured against fire for Rs. 55,40,400. The profits and fixed charges stand covered for £20,000 and £5,000 respectively for a period of two years.

The report, together with the recommendations made in it, was adopted.

Messrs. M. Nissim and F. E. Wadia were re-elected directors.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

Only a small business was reported to-day in spite of an improvement in hessian market. Buyers of jute shares were few and only a small business was put through, the tone of market being easier. Coal shares did not attract much attention and rules steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 820; Bhalgora 36-12, 37; Burra Dhemo 12-12, 13; Nowaghun 24-12, 25; Union 18-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 260; Auckland (ord) 150; Barnagore (ord) 92-8; Clive (ord) 117, 119, 117, 116-8, 114-8; Dalhousie (ord) 250; Delta (ord) 290, 291-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 266, 264, 265; Kankunarrah (ord) 365, Standard (ord) 278.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-12 to Rs. 68.

SUPER-TAX AND NEW TATA DEFERRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a great deal of speculation in the minds of the public as to whether the super-tax will be levied on the New Deferred shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. According to the scheme the New Deferred shares of the nominal value of Rs. 30 will be issued at Rs. 400. Some people seem to think that the excess of Rs. 370 mean profit to the Company and hence liable to the super-tax.

The excess over the nominal value *cannot* be called "profit" to the Company because it is the sum total to be raised in the form of Capital that is to be considered. In order to keep the proportion of the ordinary shares with the deferred shares the framers of the scheme had to make the necessary variation in the nominal and market value of the shares. The criterion then is not the excess of market value over the face value but the sum total raised by the Company for the Capital. Certainly this excess does not come under the definition of "profits" and "income" as given by the Finance Minister.

This is Sir William Mayer's statement:—

"I refer to such portions of the *profits* as are placed to a reserve or otherwise witheld from distribution to the shareholders. . . . The bill therefore provided for the assessment to super-tax of so much of the *"income"* of any Company as has not been paid or declared for payment by way of dividends to shareholders. The word "Income" is used advisedly, used in this connection so as to make it perfectly clear that any sums received by a company by way of interest on investments are not exempt from the tax."

From the foregoing it is clear that the excess over the nominal value of the Deferred shares does not represent *profits* placed to a reserve or witheld from distribution to the shareholders, or *interest* on investments.

Can there be any other interpretation?—Yours, etc.,

COMMONER.

Bombay 25th March, 1917.

The Bank of Madras raee of interest remains unchanged.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	13⅓	320
Alliance Bk. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	76
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,400
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July .	15%	1 500
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	76
Bank of Madras .	500	do.	12%	1 270
Central Bk. Rs. 35 ..	50	..	8%	37
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	8%	35
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July / do.	Nil / Nil.	37 / 33
EXCHANGE BKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	8%	65
Mercantile Bk. { £12½ A .. / 12½ B ..	25 / 25	.. / ..	10% / 10%	£22½ / £22½
Hongkong & Shang.	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank £124	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		875
Bhimani Cotton ..	100	..	3		265
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	..		290
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	25		900
Bombay United ..	250	..	25		735
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10		305
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	30		2 350
Central India P ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	X.D.	4174
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		350
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	55		1 200
Courla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 60		825
Crescent	100	do.	8		222-3
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15		332-8
David	250	do.	15		480
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10		185
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	25		650
Fazulbhoy	200	Mar.-Sept.	15		210
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	60		1 200
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		282-3
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25		750
Globe	100	..	Nil.		nom. 60
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		825
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		1 500
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.	12½		310
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	20		400
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		800
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	15		442-3
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		80
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		395
Kasturchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	25		1,130
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25		1,135
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45		1,800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10		700
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100		1,335
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	55		1,645
Mauras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50		1,700
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		1,500
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	40		2,300
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct. ..	20		nom. 530
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4		185
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25		850
Pearl	250	..	15		505
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5		165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .	Nil.		200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		350
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.		340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150		5,200
Sir Shapurji Broacha	Rs. 100	..	Nil.		89
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	X.D.	612-8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	60	X.D.	1487-
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5		25
Swan	250	Oct.	7½		290
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60		1,760
Tata Mill .. { O / P	500 / 500	400 / 400	.. / 5½		525 / 370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50		1 420
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500 / 500	.. / ..	35 / 7½		375 / 630
Western India ..	1,000	..	25	X. D.	370
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	5%		300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	100
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	8%	125
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	do.	7%	590
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par 590
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July	4½	97
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½%	88
Guzerat	100	do.	5%	88
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	do.	4%	114
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	80
Pachora Jamner Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	82
Sara Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%	90
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	97
*Sind Light ..	100	July-Dec.	7%	115
*Tapti Valley ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	530
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	5%	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	350
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Broul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	145
Post	275	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	120
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M. ..	250	..	..	140
Hingoles	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P. Co	1,000	..	7½	840
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	30	505
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	830
Mahuva	125	..	7½	100
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.. ..	250	Aug	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept	40	1 000
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	50	755
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld.	100	Sept.	30	490
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	190

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	310
All-India U. Co. Rs.	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2	8
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	96
Badham Pile ..	70	June	8	X-D 95
Baroda Tram Co.. ..	100	..	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	100
Bri. Burma Pat ..	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½	5
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.F.	935
B. Electric S. & T. { P / O	£10 / £10 / 40	Feb.-Aug. / ..	6% / 7% / Rs. 2	175 / 317-8 / 20
Bombay Ice. ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	100	1,54g
Bombay Flour ..	400	..	25	360
Bo. Land & Building	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	262-8
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. { O / P	250 / 250	Feb.-Oct. . / New Co. ..	6% / Nil.	X-D 375 / 19-8
Bundi Cement Co. ..	10	April	2	56
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25	320
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	200	Sept.	5	120
Delhi Flour. ..	500	..	42%	385
Empire of India Life Rs. 50	£1	Nil.	Nil.	18
The Eastern Chemical Co. { O / Exch.	.. / Nil.	.. / Nil.	Nil. / Nil.	35 / 35
Indian Cement Co.	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O / D / P	100 / 40 / 100	.. / .. / ..	Rs. 3 / Nil. / 7%	X.D. 247-8 / X. D. 820 / 15
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	6½%	105
Indian Cotton Co. { O. Old 1 0 / New Issue 75 / P. 150	100	Dec.-July .	7%	80
	100	Dec.-July	7%	
	250	March.	7%	215
Jehn Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15	100
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld	50	Oct.	10%	55
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 16	105
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	15	280
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	200
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	nom. 80
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	85
O. Govt., S. Life A.				
Rs. 80	200	May	30%	450
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 5	21½
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	11½	700
Shivrajpur Syndicate	10	..	Rs. 1	X.D. 42
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom. 55
Siddeley Icelifg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Sept.	15%	X.D. 242-8
	30	Sept.	185%	(X.D. 910
	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	100
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1,000	Jan.	5%	X.D. 1160
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5% prem
Thacker & Co. ..	5	May	20%	200
Telephone Co. .

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For comfort in wear, latest shapes, quality, finish and variety
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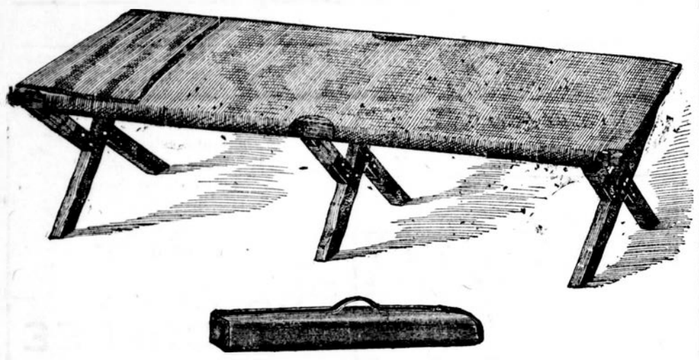

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A combination Shower-Bath, Massage Brush and Shampoo Brush
ALL IN ONE ARTICLE

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FITS ANY FAUCET.
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EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

DEMAND FOR MORE TEACHERS

Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, writes the "Daily News," receiving a deputation on February 15 from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, asked for support for the proposals which he hoped to bring forward to strengthen the fabric of national education.

The deputation protested against children being taken from schools for work in the fields or in factories and workshops. They urged that no child should be exempt from school attendance under 14, and that local authorities should be empowered to make by-laws requiring the attendance of children up to 16. They also asked that no children under 16 should be allowed to be employed in the distributive trades, and that there should be compulsory attendance at continuation classes up to 18.

Mr. Fisher said that if the comprehensive scheme of reform asked for by the deputation were carried through it would affect 70 per cent. of the children of the United Kingdom. "We, at the Board," he said, "who are anxious to promote reform in education, cannot in the last resort overstep public opinion, and it is upon the trade unionists in a very large measure that the direction of public opinion into useful channels will depend. Without committing myself to the adoption of the specific proposals you have laid before me, I should like to express my general sympathy with the educational ideas you have put forward. If the nation really wants a good system of education, war or no war, it is perfectly rich enough to pay for it."

Raising the school age to 16 would involve an increase of 4,000 or 5,000 teachers, and the other reforms would involve a correspondingly large addition.

For some time past there had been a little difficulty in obtaining recruits for that profession. At the moment there were 18,000 teachers at the front, and whether they would return to the profession would depend to a large extent upon the prospects offered them. He doubted whether we should be able to maintain our supply of qualified women in view of the many new and attractive openings unless their prospects were materially improved.

He fully sympathised with their objection to child labour during the war, but, so far as agriculture and coal were concerned, the exemptions from school attendance were sanctioned by the Government on the ground of the peculiar necessity of the work.

LORD FISHER.

STRONG CRITICISM BY COMMANDER BELLAIRS.

The Lord Fisher controversy was handled very vigorously by Commander Bellairs in the House of Commons, on February 22, says the "Daily Mail." There was an intrigue, he said, to get Lord Fisher back as First Sea Lord. In such circumstances "those who think the appointment of Lord Fisher would be disastrous to the Navy cannot afford to remain silent.

"They are bound to point out that the original reason why Lord Fisher was appointed was that he was concerned in an avalanche of shipbuilding, not that he was a great strategist, and the position of First Sea Lord demands that a great strategist should be there. But even judged on the avalanche of shipbuilding he indulged in Lord Fisher does not shine. There were the hundreds of patrol-boats which are now used in harbours burning up petrol, ordered from a racing-yacht builder, costing many millions. Then there were the monitors.

"What use have they been except in a very limited field? And then there are other things, which one can only mention with bated breath in private conversation, which are sufficient to condemn Lord Fisher. We also remember the scheme for concentrating every ship in home waters, which was largely responsible for the escape of the Goeben. Ships of 19 and 24 knots were sent to catch a vessel of 27 knots. Then, again, there was the case of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau in the Pacific and the fact that proper ships were not there to capture them.

"He was responsible for the fact that there was no development of anti-submarine tactics. The Navy had never studied the subject prior to the war. As early as November 1914 the Admiralty received a warning that submarines might be expected in the Mediterranean, and no preparations were made."

Dr. DUBAL.

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They impart wonderful strength and vigor by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

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Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred).
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SHAVING STICK.

The Soap that helps the razor to give a smooth and comfortable shave. Does not dry on the face.

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Branch:—297, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (g) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

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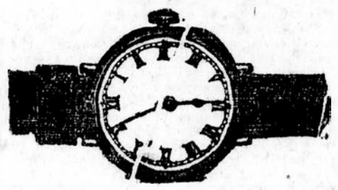

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